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Huge Land Army Planned; More Poles Fighting Axis; College Students Face Call

The World's Day—January 25, 1943

Washington: 'Land Army' of 3,500,000 Sought

A projected "land army" of about 3,500,000 volunteers—such as store clerks—was announced by Manpower Commissioner McNutt and Food Administrator Wickard. The volunteers would do seasonal farm work at regular farm wages. Mr. McNutt, at the same time, advocated a 48-hour work week—but made plain this had no relation to the question of paying time-and-a-half rates, as provided by the Wage Hour Act, for work over 40 hours a week.

Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., reported to Congress that one out of every three tanks and combat planes built in this country last year went to our Allies, either through lend-lease or direct purchase, and announced the cumulative value of lend-lease up to Jan. 1 was $8,253,000,000.

Increases in price ceilings generally ranging from 5 to 8 per cent were authorized by the Office of Price Administration for industrial fuel oils refined in parts of Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas in an effort to make more industrial fuel oil available in the area and by encouraging the blending of low gravity and cheaper residual oils with heavier gravity fuels.

Vice-President Wallace, who is also chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, told an interviewer that private enterprise will still play the dominant role in the economy of postwar America.

Tighter rationing of food for civilians is indicated in the coming year, even if crops come up to ambitious expectations, President Roosevelt was told in the annual report of Agriculture Secretary Wickard. Under a directive issued by Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission, Mr. Wickard has been given control over the supplying of labor for war production on farms.

A federal sales tax has been recommended by the Brookings Institution as a war measure. The tax would distribute war burdens "more widely over the population," the Institution held in a report, and would also "be much more effective than most taxes of similar yield in stabilizing the price situation." [Financial Page.]

In Europe: Soviet Equips Poles for Armed Service

The Polish Army in the Near East has been swelled to 100,000 as Russia has helped equip and transport Polish war prisoners for service against the Axis.

Gen. Francisco Franco, accepting the credentials of the new German Ambassador, Hans von Moltke, said, "Our nation is proud that Spanish blood flows with yours" in the war against Russia.

Execution of 18 Germans, including several officers, is reported to have taken place at Kristiansand, Norway, after sentence by a German court martial for "attempting to escape and for co-operating with the enemy."

An explosion destroyed the home of Bulgarian Premier, Bogdan Philof, according to an Algiers radiocast of reports from Istanbul sources.

Women of Stalingrad have sent an autographed album bearing 36,000 signatures to the women of Coventry, the gesture being inspired by a similar album received some time ago from the English women.

A lend-lease agreement between the British and Czechoslovak Governments provides not only for supplies to Czech forces in Britain, but anticipates eventual occupation of Europe by providing for similar supplies to British forces in Czechoslovakia.

In Marseille 6,000 persons have been arrested "to safeguard order" while the old part of the city is "completely demolished except for special places of archeological or historical importance," the Vichy Radio reported.

New England: Students in Reserves to Be Called

All college students in the Army's Enlisted Reserve Corps, except certain specialized groups, will be called to active duty within a few days, announced the First Service Command in Boston. [Page 4.]

The sum of $889,491.73 was today awarded to the S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston as full and just compensation for taking of the plant by the Government, Aug. 19, 1942, in a judgment entered in the United States District Court by Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

Taverns and liquor package stores in all Rhode Island were closed today and liquor sale banned in hotels, restaurants and drugstores save for physicians' certificates as part of Gov. J. Howard McGrath's fuel saving program. [Page 3.]

National: State Backing on Anti-Inflation Urged

In Baltimore, Md., the Council of State Governments received a recommendation to urge passage of State laws bulwarking Federal anti-inflation measures. Undersecretary of War Patterson also explained reasons for increasing the Army to 7,500,000. Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana proposed an independent civilian supply administration. [Page 8.]

Production in Pennsylvania's hard coal fields reached 100 per cent for the first time since the start of a costly wildcat strike nearly four weeks ago.

Americas: Peru Marks Anniversary of Axis Break

Marking the first anniversary of Peru's breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis, President Prado said in an address that Peru would contribute "extraordinary enterprise in carrying out the ideals defended with admirable valor and heroism by the United Nations."

France: Joint Administration in North Africa?

A joint British-American administrative system for North Africa, designed to merge all the diverse French political elements now seeking control, is believed to be under discussion in connection with inter-Allied conferences. [Page 8.]

Revocation of French citizenship for Marcel Peyrouton, the new Governor General of Algeria, Gen. Auguste Noguès, the former Governor General, Gen. Alphonse Jiun, Commander of French forces in North Africa, Yves Charles Chatel, and Le Maigre Du Breuil has been announced over the German-controlled Paris Radio.

China: Japan Demands 10 Million Men for Army

Japan's puppet, Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Government, has promised Tokyo that he will draft 10,000,000 men in Japanese-occupied China for military service.

Canada: New Steel Strike Settlement Considered

Revised settlement now being considered in the steel strike in Canada includes a guarantee that workers will receive a minimum wage of 55 cents an hour, regardless of any downward fluctuation in the cost of living.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 6:18 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:35 a. m.

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6.19 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:34 a. m.

$156,590,709 Biennial State Budget Is Filed

Saltonstall submits the figures to Legislature cutting net State debt by $7,644,500.

A biennial State budget totaling $156,590,709, but cutting the net State tax on cities and towns to the lowest level in 30 years, was today submitted to the Massachusetts State Legislature by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The 1944-1945 biennial budget was more than $31,000,000 under the previous biennial budget, which totaled $187,656,505.

This was the first biennial budget on the new fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1943. The State's fiscal year formerly started on Dec. 1.

The budget was presented to the Legislature two days prior to the last day required by the Constitution. An interim budget, providing for the seven-month period before the beginning of the newly adopted fiscal year, was submitted to the Governor two weeks ago, and is now being studied by the joint Ways and Means Committee.

The Governor said in his message that his recommendations do not contemplate new taxes, and if enacted as set forth will reduce the levy on real estate even below the low level of the past two years.

Temporary Taxes

While assuring the Legislature that there would be "no new taxes," the Governor suggested that certain temporary taxes be continued to the end of the 1944-45 fiscal year.

These taxes are: Cigarette tax; 10 per cent surtax on incomes, corporation excises, and franchise taxes; additional 10 per cent on taxes imposed on legacies; temporary increase in the legacy tax rate, and temporary additional excise tax on alcoholic beverages and alcohol.

Governor Saltonstall estimated that the extension of the taxes would produce $8,300,000 from cigarettes, $4,400,000 from surtaxes, $500,000 from the temporary increase in legacy tax rates, and $4,200,000 from extension of the additional taxes on alcoholic beverages.

Governor Saltonstall told the Legislature that under the new budget necessary services of our State government in wartime could be continued and the bonded indebtedness could be further reduced to the end that Massachusetts will be as prepared as possible to meet the problem of the postwar period.

The High Lights

Following are the high lights contained in the recommendations made by the Governor in his message:

1—Total appropriations for the biennium $5,000,000 less in the General Fund and $16,500,000 less in the Highway Fund than in the previous biennium. The latter does not take into account the reduction in the recommended distribution of cities and towns from the Highway Fund. This, of necessity, has been reduced from $20,000,000 to $13,900,000.

2—Net state tax burden in 1944 and 1945 fiscal years $5,000,000 each year to be collected by municipalities in the calendar years 1943 and 1944. This is lowest net

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Nazi Caucasus Retreat Nearing Rout; British Vanguard Reported in Tunisia; Lend-Lease Aid Exceeds 8 Billions

Light given new men in Congress upon cost and kinds of supplies sent to the Allies.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — With numerous new members in Congress to whom lend-lease is like an esoteric mystery, and with some isolationists threatening trouble over more funds, lend-lease took the precautionary step today of issuing the first complete reference book on its operations since the agency was set up in March of 1941.

It present all the expenditures and allocations in cumulative form, and for the first time gives a breakdown of lend-lease aid according to countries.

From this new comprehensive presentation of its operations the following picture emerges:

Lend-lease has obtained to date total appropriations from Congress of $18,410,000,000. It has also obtained an authorization to take goods and services from the Army, the Navy and the Maritime Commission up to a value of $35,970,000,000.

Out of this reservoir of resources it had by Jan. 1 transferred to Allied nations either goods or services worth a total of $8,253,733,000.

Beneficiaries and Services

The beneficiaries according to nationality were as follows:

Entire British Empire	$6,353,000,000
Russia	1,532,000,000
China	156,738,000
All others	$210,622,000

In terms of types of goods and services given to these Allies the break-down was as follows:

Military equipment, $3,709,446,000; industrial materials, $1,570,660,000; agricultural products $1,267,553,000; services, $1,705,054,000.

Airplanes and plane parts were the biggest sub-category under the list of military supplies, totaling $1,198,800,000. Ammunition used up $682,022,000. Tanks and parts turned over to the Allies were worth $535,715,000.

Wider Food Program

The category of agricultural products consisted mostly of food. The extent to which America is already straining itself to make it possible for its Allies to remain in the war is disclosed by the fact that in 1942 some 5 per cent of all meat produced in the United States went out under lend-lease, 3.4 per cent af all milk, 13.2 per cent of all fats and oils, and 10 per cent of all eggs.

The food exporting program is apparently just getting under way. According to Edward R. Stettinius, Administrator of Lend-Lease, most of the food exported in 1942 went to Great Britain, which has increased its domestic food production from 40 per cent to 60 per cent of its needs, but still has to depend on outside supplies.

However, food shipments to Russia have been moving upward

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Associated Press

British Commander and His Next Objective

Upper: Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery shown as he watched from the turret of a tank the progress of the British Eighth Army smashing its way into the outskirts of Tripoli. The important colonial port of Italy fell Jan. 23. Lower: In these hills, the Matmatas Mountains, lie the fortifications of the French Mareth Line—a "Little Maginot Line" —toward which German troops routed from Tripoli are fleeing. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps is reported streaming along the coastal road to find refuge in the fortifications from the pursuing British. Photo was taken by Ernest Gesmar, writer and photographer.

British March to Tripoli Portrayed; Nazis Avoid Tilts With RAF in Africa

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the British Eighth Army in Africa

WITH ADVANCED ARMORED COLUMN NEAR TARHUNA, TRIPOLITANIA, Jan. 19—Delayed—The end of our trek across the desert is now in sight. A few miles in front of us the barren landscape suddenly has sprung to life and we can see green hills speckled with neat white houses. A straight gravel road lined with Lombard poplars beckons toward high ridges walling in the northern skyline beyond which lies Tripoli, scarcely 50 miles away.

Traffic on the road is headed northward—all but three vehicles from which the thick black smoke of burning oil and rubber billows skyward. They were set afire by British tanks early this morning.

There are other elements that mar the otherwise peaceful landscape. Flashes along the crest of the ridge are answered by puffs of smoke and dust in the foreground where the enemy is shelling the vanguard of the British column. The artillery fire is intense and the enemy's observation posts must be excellent, for wherever the vehicles turn seeking unexposed ground, enemy shells follow them. We were almost caught that way this morning when driving about in a jeep. One shell landed just in front and two directly behind.

British Artillery Replies

But while soft vehicles scurry out of range, tanks hold their ground and gradually the Royal Artillery gunners, heedless of enemy fire, move their pieces into position and, as day advances, the volume of return fire gradually increases as new batteries join in the chorus. The duel continues with varied intensity until darkness comes, when it slackens to silence.

Meanwhile behind us as far as the field of vision extends, the sandy valley is filled with vehicles carefully dispersed, as a precaution against enemy aircraft but in their multitude amid the sands they are strangely reminiscent of Coney Island or Rever Beach on a Sunday in July. That is the body of column temporarily marking time while the head decides what to do about this last barrier between ourselves and Tripoli.

The enemy position obviously is strong. Behind the ridge where his guns are poised he has tanks, not many, but good ones. To send our tanks charging head on against such an obstacle would be the sheerest folly. Hence the main task of dusting up the enemy and blasting his emplacements is left to the artillery. However, there are other elements in the picture. On both our right and left two columns are advancing. One plans to cut the road from Tarhuna to Tripoli and the second plans to push on to Tarhuna from the east along the Homs road and thus, if the enemy lingers too long, his retreat will be cut off. It generally is believed that this is his last

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Closed Wednesdays To Unwind Red Tape

By the Associated Press

Easton, Md., Jan. 25

The business of filling out Government blanks, sorting and checking ration coupons and reading dozens of pages of Federal rules and regulations is just too much for one Easton businessman.

Edward R. Dawkins, owner of one of Easton's largest meat markets and grocery stores, advertised that beginning this week, the store will be closed every Wednesday afternoon until further notice.

To inquirers, Mr. Dawkins explained that he needed at least an extra half day a week, "and maybe more," to catch up on his Government reading and writing.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, Jan. 25—One of the difficulties of the RAF in North Africa has been that of getting to grips with their opposite numbers in the Luftwaffe.

Although the Germans have switched many of their best aces to this theater of the war there are fewer man-to-man combats than before. The reason is that it has been the German policy to conserve planes for bigger events to come.

German airmen in North Africa usually streak away from prospects of fighting unless they believe the odds are well in their favor.

Another circumstance that has had its effect on the air fighting has been the rain that cascades intermittently from the North African skies and turns the flying fields into glutinous mud, except on the prepared runways.

The Allied air fighters in this field include all-American squadrons and Canadians, who are a notable acquisition to the ranks of the air arm. There are no all-Canadian fighter squadrons with the RAF.

Most of the RAF Spitfire squadrons have four or five Canadians mixing up cheerily with English-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Juncture of African Fronts Presages a New Command

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Agreement upon some formula for a supreme council to direct and unify the United Nations' drive for victory in 1943 was reported in foreign diplomatic circles today to have been attained.

Allied spokesmen were silent, but it is known that conferences have been under way and that an important announcement is to be issued soon.

Speculation that Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, might be appointed Commander in Chief of Allied forces in the European theater was published in British newspapers.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 25—North Africa's two battle fronts have now become a single strategic whole. With General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces driven out of Tripolitania and the vanguard of Great Britain's Eighth Army reported already across the frontier, the Eastern and Western Mediterranean campaigns have become one great battle for Tunisia.

Victory in this vital battle of the Mediterranean, it is now being said here, demands immediate reorganization of the United Nations setup in this theater of war, and especially readaptation at the top by establishment of a unified command over the entire area.

There is a feeling here that the wisest course for the Allies would be to make the fullest possible use of invaluable experiences gained by General Sir Harold Alexander and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery during the Egyptian, Cyrenaican, and Tripolitanian campaigns. The Eighth Army's feat, especially in solving superhuman problems of transportation and supply over nearly 1,500 miles of desert, is being praised here as one of the most significant achievements in the history of modern mechanized warfare.

Next Expected Step

The next move, it is naturally believed, ought to be to utilize the same successful methods in winning the Tunisian battle.

The result is that both General Alexander and General Montgomery are being mentioned in London as possible Commander in Chief of all Mediterranean operations during the next phase of the war in North Africa. Alternatively, Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, is also skopen of as possible joint commander.

[The press is playing a leading part in British speculations on a single command for United Nations operations in Tunisia, according to the Associated Press and other supplementary news sources.]

Apparent Contrast

The popular choice of General Montgomery or General Alexander to command in Tunisia is an understandable consequence of the apparent contrast between the Eighth Army's spectacular success

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Deer Island Hens Move Out, As Petty Offenders Move In

The hens at Deer Island House of Correction in Boston Harbor were, until recently, sitting pretty in de luxe quarters on the second and third floors of the Administration Building, but the fuel oil shortage has changed all that. The hens are out and 100 petty offenders are in.

Various economies to save fuel were inaugurated at the House of Correction recently by Joseph P. Donahoe, Penal Institutions Commissioner for the City, among them the closing of the new prison building where the hundred persons convicted of minor offenses were housed. These prisoners, who work about the island during the day, now sleep on cots in the Administration Building under guard.

Deer Island normally consumes 1,000,000 gallons of fuel oil a season. Mr. Donahoe has cut this to 500,000 gallons already and hopes to reduce it to 400,000 without delay. In the meantime, plans are going forward to convert the great central heating plant of the institution to coal. Orders have been placed for the necessary grates, but complete conversion is not expected before another two or three months, the Commissioner said.

The only other building on the island now housing prisoners is the Hill Prison, where 408 offenders are confined. The normal population of Hill Prison, Mr. Donahoe said is 850. He believes the war effort is responsible for the dropping off in criminals, and welcomes it also as an aid in his attempt to conserve fuel oil.

Officers of the prison who formerly lived in a building which also housed a storehouse and a bakery, have been moved to what is known as the Old Master's House and the Deputy Master's House, permitting the former quarters to be closed off entirely.

American front line on Guadalcanal pushes Japanese back two or three miles.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While British forces were close upon the heels of the Nazis fleeing from Tripoli into Tunisia, the German situation in south Russia was degenerating rapidly into a rout. With rapid marches over the week end, the Russians were seizing supply points that threatened the safety of all Germans in the Northwest Caucasus. The eastern and central sections of the Caucasus already have been cleared of the Nazis.

The rapidity with which the Russians occupied Armavir, controlling the railroad to the Maikop oil fields, and pushed on to within 20 miles of Kropotkin, head of an important railroad to Novorossisk, main Black Sea port in Nazi hands, can only be accounted for on the assumption that the Germans are pulling out of the Caucasus.

Other Russian gains, however, were no less remarkable. A force which for weeks has been pushing down southwestward from Stalingrad has come within 50 miles of Tikhoretsk, the great junction of the Baku-Rostov railroad and the line connecting Stalingrad with the Black Sea. Once Tikhoretsk is reached, there can be little hope for organized German operations south of Rostov.

Meanwhile, Russian pressure is being applied without letup toward Kharkov, a number of new towns being captured some 95 miles east of that steel center. In Stalingrad, surrenders of German troops have reduced the beleaguered and starved army from an original 250,000 or so to something under 40,000.

In Tunisia, the situation remains indefinite. Marshal Rommel appears at present about to try to defend the old French Mareth Line near the Tunis-Tripoli border. His vanguards were reported near Gabès. But there would be behind him the so-called "Tunisian waistband," a thin strip of coast held by the Germans down the middle of the province.

This strip, dominated by Kairouan, might easily be cut by the Allies, advancing in force. The presence of a large American force at Tebessa, not far away, already has been reported. An American raid on Maknassy, 33 miles from the Gulf of Gabès, proves that some Allied force was near the waistband.

Meanwhile, Allied bombers strafing fleeing Germans at the port of Zuara, 65 miles west of Tripoli, as well as at Palermo on Sicily and other points, considerably increased Marshal Rommel's difficulties.

In Guadalcanal, the American force was announced to have taken six new positions west of their base, advancing their front line two to three miles. The Japanese still hold 16 miles of coast to the west, but the American force appears to be on the way to cleaning up the island.

Russia:

Another Red Army Threatens Rostov

The Red Army of the North Caucasus has broken through German resistance to the rolling plains of Rostov Province, capturing the railroad city of Peschanokopskoye and threatening the key German stronghold at Rostov, 95 miles to the northwest, from its softest flank, the Russians said.

This important advance in the Russian drive to destroy all the German forces south of Rostov was reported a few hours after a special Russian communiqué announced the capture of Starobelsk, 125 miles southeast of Kharkov, the important industrial center of the Ukraine. Other Russian forces,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

$100,000 Worth of Liquor In Cocoanut Grove Assets

Assets of the New Cocoanut Grove, Inc., operator of the night spot in which 489 persons perished in the Nov. 28 fire, include $100,000 worth of liquor subject to possible Federal confiscation, fire insurance of $85,000, cash and checks worth $777.77, various accounts receivable, and unclaimed wearing apparel, it was disclosed Jan. 23 by the temporary receivers in their report to the Superior Court.

Appointed by Judge Walter L. Collins in an equity proceeding brought by a contractor creditor, the receivers, Joseph B. Abrams and Martin Hall, attorneys, filed their report with the clerk of the Court's Equity Session.

On the other side of the ledger, the receivers found more than $25,000 in "accounts payable" as well as large sums of money owed to the Federal, State, and City government in taxes.

The accounts receivable ranged in amount from 40 cents to $1,583.30.

In the 15-page report, it was shown that the Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston had filed a lien upon the corporation property as the result of alleged evasion of income tax.

"Additional taxes claimed for the years 1937 to 1941 with 50 per cent penalty and interest aggregating $113,399.72 are covered by the lien," the report added, saying this did not include computation of the income tax for 1942.

The 250 persons who were said to owe money to the club were not listed, although the report said the names were on hand "so that they may be subject to the order of this court as to their collection or other disposition."

Unclaimed wearing apparel found at the scene of the holocaust was reported as now in the hands of the police, including 100 men's overcoats, 40 women's coats, scores of men's felt hats, women's bags, trinkets, and other articles.

The $100,000 worth of alcoholic beverages represented the largest asset, said the receivers, who told the Court that the Federal Revenue Bureau had "detained" the 4,100 cases to determine whether they had been reported by the owners last Nov. 1, when a floor tax was assessable. Confiscation of any liquors not reported, said the receivers, is provided for by Federal law.

Food Stamp List Through March 31 Will Be the Last

The final list of foods available to users of food stamps during the two-month period from Feb. 1 to March 31 was announced today by John H. Sullivan, State Food Distribution Administrator.

As previously announced, the Food Stamp Plan will officially end on March 1, 1943. The issuance of food stamps to eligible recipients may be discontinued in some areas before that date, if so determined by the Administration.

Mr. Sullivan pointed out that in announcing the suspension of the Food Stamp Plan, Secretary Wickard had declared it a highly efficient machine for stabilizing food distribution. and that it was being "shelved" for possible future use in the postwar period.

The following foods may be obtained with blue food stamps in any eligible retail food store from Feb. 1 through March 31, 1943: Corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, fresh apples, fresh grapefruit, fresh pears, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (graham) flour, dry edible beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, and fresh vegetables. Self-rising flour is wheat flour which contains soda, prosphate and salt. Fresh vegetables shall not include melons, avocados, or rhubarb; or processed vegetables such as frozen, canned, dried or pickled.

Savings Banks Plan Red Cross Drive

Allan Forbes and William F. Augustine, Boston bankers, are co-chairmen of the savings bank division for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's Red Cross Fund drive, which will be held independently of any other appeals, Charles F. Rowley, general chairman, has announced.

The co-chairmen will be in complete charge of soliciting Red Cross War funds in Boston banks during the month of March, officially designated as Red Cross month by President Roosevelt.

Decline Continues In Car Fatalities

The sharp downward trend in fatal automobile accidents continued last week when only five persons were killed throughout Massachusetts. This was the same figure as for the preceding week and 10 less than for the corresponding week last year, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin said.

There were no fatal motor vehicle accidents in Boston last week

Sixty-nine persons had operator licenses taken away for driving after drinking and 166 licenses were suspended for improper operation.

The total fatal accidents this year to date is 11, compared with 49 at the corresponding date last year.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

92nd BIRTHDAY SALE

SEE WHAT YOU Save!

ENGLISH BONE CHINA

DINNER SERVICE

"Crown Deven"

69.95

48 Pieces for 8

Open Stock 94.00

- 8 Dinner Plates
- 8 Salad Plates
- 8 Bread and Butters
- 8 Rim Soups
- 8 Tea Cups
- 8 Saucers

Thanks to an order placed long ago, Jordan's is able to offer this fine quality bone china . . . made by Royal Albert . . a house famous for English teaware . . at this price. The finely detailed pattern, the rich coloring, the lovely lines of this set, make it an investment certain to give years and years of pleasure and service.

Fourth Floor . . . Annex

BOSTON

Chinese Red Feather Girl

R. J. Keller

Boston's Younger Chinese Wear Fund Insignia Proudly

Participation by United China Relief in the Greater Boston United War Fund is one of the reasons why pupils at the Quong Kow Junior School, Chinatown, are wearing their Red Feathers so proudly. Here Jean Chin, left, is shown receiving a Red Feather from Ralph Chin, right.

Greater Boston Fund Drive Reaches Total of $2,473,006

The Greater Boston United War Fund today reached a total of $2,473,006, according to reports submitted to the auditors by more than 700 district chaimen and group leaders from the 4 cities and towns of Greater Boston who attended the initial "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club this noon.

Competition to take the lead in percentage of quota attained is keen among all the workers. Earl W. Beebe, of Wellesley, Sales Manager of H. P. Hood & Sons, was the chief speaker, and Miss Ruth Owens, Yankee network and Mutual Broadcasting star, sang.

Meanwhile, early reports showed that Wellesley was the first community to go over the top in the campaign to raise $7,800,000. During the one-day drive yesterday, the 685 solicitors who visited each of the town's 5,000 homes collected $75,000—topping by 15 per cent its quota of $65,181.

At the same time, another example was being set by enlisted men, officers, and civilian employees of the First Naval District, who were fast approaching fulfillment of their quota.

Individual subscriptions of $500 or over acknowledged by the Fund headquarters up to Saturday night included the following:

$10,000—"From M. A. F."
7,000—The Charles Irwin Travelli Fund
3,500—"From a Friend."
1,850—"W. K. R."
1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis
1,400—Miss Ida B. Reed
1,350—Anonymous (2); Mrs. Reginald Gray
1,000—Mrs. Charles Walcott; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence J. Webster; Mrs. Henry Wheeler
850—Anonymous (2)
800—Mr. and Mrs. Donald Falvey; Mrs. Francis S. Parker
785—Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot
600—Miss Ida Hunneman; Mrs. Thomas E. Proctor, 2nd.
550—Mr. and Mrs. F. André Hunnewell
500—Anonymous (5); Orville N. Purdy; Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell, Sr.

Company subscriptions of $500 or over included:
$2,200—Walker Top Company
1,500—Anonymous; Wilmarth & Carrey.
1,250—Rosenthal Brothers
1,200—Wright Brothers
1,100—Joseph H. Wheelock & Co.
1,000—Herbert Lawton & Co.
750—John Whitman, Inc.
700—V. P. Roberts & Co.
500—Daniel E. Donoghue & Sons; Robert M. Pitt Company, Inc.; L. W. Rand & Co.; S. Silberman & Sons; The Tupman Thurlow Sales Co. Inc.; Waverly Heating Supply Co.; Joseph W. Wing Co.

And the Smoked Ham Won Out

"The best laid plans of mice . . ." and even Waves . . .

Miss Virginia Adams, formerly of West Medway, and now a WAVE at Madison, Wisc., learned the other day that she was to be granted a 24-hour leave, plus traveling time, to visit her home before leaving for an unknown destination.

For weeks, her mouth had watered for some of mother's roast beef and Yorkshire pudding—her two dinner favorites. Knowing something of the current beef shortage in the East, Miss Adams arranged with a Wisconsin firm to have 10 pounds of beef expressed on ahead to her mother, wired that she was coming, and let her hopes be known.

She reached Boston Saturday night on a train that arrived late. The beef had not shown up. Inquiries at the Express Office showed hundreds of packages piled to the ceiling, with little hope of locating the one in question. Miss Adams, unfortunately, had not equipped herself with a hound dog, and sorting the mountain of bundles would have consumed her precious leave.

So, she left Boston Sunday night —minus her roast beef and Yorkshire pudding dinner—content in having seen her folks, and with having dined on smoked ham shoulder at the home of an aunt.

It had been a good try, anyway.

Biennial State Budget Filed

Continued from Page 1

burden in any two-year period in over 30 years. It is $1,500,000 less than the previous biennium.

3. Reductions in the State debt of $7,644,500. This brings the net debt to $3,116,215, which is a net reduction of over 92 per cent of the debt outstanding on Dec. 1, 1938, and brings the debt to the lowest point of the 20th century.

4. A $3,000,000 ten-year bond issue to finance the improvement of the East Boston Airport.

War Emergency

5—War emergency compensation, to replace present temporary salary increase of 12.5 per cent with no annual increase of less than $175 or more than $350.

6—Restoring War Emergency Fund to $7,000,000 to be used for all emergencies during the war. The former Emergency Funds are included herein.

7—Writing off the final balance of approximately $600,000 carried in closed banks.

8—Setting up a reserve against shrinkage in revenue in the Highway Fund of $2,000,000.

9—No capital improvements except replacements amounting to about $125,000.

10. Re-enactment of special revenues and readjustment of public service tax.

"The country is at war," the Governor declared. "To assure victory, our Government has embarked upon a vast program of armament and of supply to the United Nations. We face the highest Federal taxes in our history. As a State, we have always done our part. We will continue to do so.

Efficient Service

"In order to do so, we must make our services efficient, effective, and carry them out at the lowest possible cost to our citizens who must pay this enormous Federal tax bill. I ask your unwavering devotion to these principles of Government at home, so that we may better do our share to win the war as quickly as possible."

The Governor said he had made every effort during the past two years to place and to keep the Commonwealth in a position where it can be of the greatest service to the Nation in prosecuting the War effort, and at the same time make as certain as possible that the citizens have the necessaries of life, the customary services of their Government, and security in their homes and places of business from catastrophe and disaster as human foresight and ordinary prudence could provide.

"We must continue to be in a position to meet promptly any crisis that may arise. When the war is over, any part of the War Fund remaining can then be promptly appropriated for such postwar purposes as may be most needed.

"In accordance with these principles, I hereby recommend that a fund of $7,000,000 be re-established on July 1, 1943. Over $3,000,000 of this fund is already in hand. This additional amount should be raised partly from the General Fund, and I have recommended an appropriation of $3,000,000 from the former, and $1,000,000 from the latter for this purpose in the 1944 fiscal year."

Judge Henry A. Shute

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 25 (AP)—Judge Henry A. Shute, author of "The Real Diary of a Real Boy," who passed on here today, was a graduate of Harvard in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and appointed Judge of Exeter Municipal Court a year later. He remained on the bench for 43 years, retiring in 1936.

A talented musician, he remained active in the Exeter brass band even in his late years.

Judge Shute took up writing when he was 48 and many of the episodes in his works were taken from his own experiences. Some of his books were: "A Sequel to the Diary of a Real Boy," "Letters to Beaney," "The Country Band," "Farming It" and "A Country Lawyer."

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Action Taken By Bushnell In Pool Case

Evidence pertaining to "certain aspects" of the number-pool and horse-betting cases will be presented tomorrow to the Suffolk County Grand Jury by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, it was learned today.

While he emphasized that tomorrow's session is merely a preliminary calling of the Grand Jury and one which is not likely to last for more than a day, it is probable that Mr. Bushnell will ask for indictments against Dr. Harry Sagansky and 23 others arrested two weeks ago as alleged members of a gambling syndicate which netted more than $90,000,000 in eight years.

Mr. Bushnell said that the diagnosis of the records seized in the recent raids on the racketeers and the records turned over by the Boston Police Department has not been completed. He explained that as soon as it is compiled the Grand Jury will meet in a prolonged session.

In calling the Grand Jury William M. Prendible, Clerk of the Superior Court, said it was the shortest notice given a Grand Jury to convene.

In the meantime defense counsel for Dr. Sagansky and J. J. Carrigan, Jr., accused of attempting to bribe Malden Aldermen in favor of a beano proposal, today obtained a delay until tomorrow morning on motion for a "bill of particulars" on the alleged crime.

In Middlesex Superior Court this morning, Judge William C. Giles granted the delay to Attorney Max Ulin, setting the time at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

Also to be heard then are any special pleas in behalf of the pair who pleaded not guilty when arraigned last week on four indictments.

Dr. Sagansky, who already had posted $15,000 bail on charges of heading a number-pool racket in Boston, obtained liberty on the Middlesex charges last Friday after the National Security Corporation of New York posted a $50,000 bond as bail.

In the arraignment, Judge Giles had set bail at $50,000 with double surety, which gave the alternative of having two sureties of $50,000 each, perhaps in real estate, instead of $50,000 cash or bond from a recognized company.

Bail for the other defendant, Mr. Carrigan, had been set at $5,000 on each of two sureties and he was freed after real estate valued at $5,000 was posted by Myron Levinson, a professional bail broker, and other real estate valued at $5,000 by Henry Vara, said to be a personal friend.

Mr. Levinson also pledged $1,000 in real estate for Dan B. Taglino, who bail had been set at $500 for each of two indictments on lottery charges, returned last week by the same Grand Jury which voted the four indictments against Dr. Sagansky and Mr. Carrigan.

Road Line Seeks To Enjoin I. C. C. On Desist Order

Application for an injunction against the United States of America and the Interstate Commerce Commission was filed in the U. S. District Court in Boston today by the Shawmut Transportation Company, Inc., in an effort to stay an order of the I. C. C. from taking effect Jan. 30 suspending motor carrier operations over routes and territories of the plaintiff between Boston and Philadelphia.

A statutory court of three judges will convene Friday at the Federal Building to "determine the application for injunctive relief," consisting of Judges Francis J. W. Ford, Arthur D. Healey, and Peter Woodbury, the latter coming from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The plaintiff sets forth in its application that it purchased the operating rights of the Topsfield Express Company on May 12, 1939, which company had previously been granted a compliance order by the I. C. C. authorizing continuance of operation between Boston and Philadelphia. The plaintiff commenced operations over this route July 18, 1939, and holds that it had purchased the operating rights in good faith and built up a successful business in reliance on the I. C. C. approval dated Nov. 5, 1939. Later such approval was withdrawn and the plaintiff now asks that the I. C. C. be ordered to issue a certificate of public convenience and necessity to the plaintiff.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "Techniques in Painting" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Biennial Budgets Compared

General Fund

1944—$59,660,883.21	1941—$61,984,365.59
1945— 58,123,934.95	1942— 64,307,261.83
Total—117,784,818.16	Total—126,292,127.42

Highway Fund

1944—$14,454,625.00	1941—$21,985,429.29
1945— 10,451,266.00	1942— 19,378,948.50
Total— 24,905,891.10	Total— 41,364,377.79

Highway Fund Distribution

1944—$7,100,000.00	1941—$10,000,000.00
1945— 6,800,000.00	1941— 10,000,000.00
Total—13,900,000.00	Total— 20,000,000.00

Grand Ttotals

1944-45—$156,590,709.16	*1941-42—$187,656,505.21

*The 1941-42 figure is the actual appropriation.

Asleep on His Post

By a Staff Photographer

'Blackout' Won't Be Shot

Westwood, Mass., Report Center's mascot and mouser-by-appointment pays a visit to the late evening shift at the town's civilian defense warning center. Mrs. Florence E. Brooks, wife of Louis L. Brooks, town tax collector, and Joseph B. Russell, of Westwood and Boston, are standing one of the watches maintained on a 24-hour basis by this small but well organized community.

'Cat Watch' Defeats Mice Raid On Westwood Defense Center

"Blackout," the Westwood, Mass., Report Center's cat, is one pussy which could give the feline "ha-ha" to that old saw about the "mice will play while the cat's away."

In fact, it was the mice playing that resulted in "Blackout's" invitation to be mascot of the report center. It seems that the ladies who stood watch during the quiet evening and early-morning hours heard scurrying in the walls. Occasionally they saw little gray shapes flitting across the floor of the town building where the civilian-defense center is located.

Even though the modern woman has more fiber than to leap on a chair or table at the approach of a mouse, nevertheless the demand went up immediately from the Westwood Report Center women for a cat. It was argued that the animal would drive the creatures out of doors, or, at least, keep them confined within the walls.

So "Blackout," son of one of Westwood's prominent feline denizens, was taken to the information center.

Likewise, it may be reported personally, the scurryings in the walls have ceased and the little shapes have stopped their nightly rambles.

"Blackout" conforms to Gen. Sherman Miles' current dimout regulations in every respect. He is virtually black topside, with a very few scattered white hairs. His paws, chin and stomach are white but do not violate the regulations about "showing more than 45 degrees above the vertical."

Late-evening and early-morning watches are "stood" by "Blackout" like a professional. Perhaps he has learned by now that these shifts sometimes bring milk and sandwiches to help keep awake during the later hours. Anyhow, he jumps up on the call table to investigate the contents of lunch packages as soon as he hears the rustle of their paper.

"Blackie" does not have to depend entirely on Report Center personnel for sustenance. He goes calling whenever Chief Air-Raid Warden Griswold W. Roche or Deputy Chief Warden Dr. Alice Marston are not there to see that he has a saucer of milk.

Usually he may be found across the street at the general grocery store of Charles N. Ellis, Town Treasurer. There additional saucers of milk, cheese cut off of the big rounds which Mr. Ellis keeps down in his cellar, or fish—except salmon, which has become too precious to give to cats—are served to Westwood's chief air-raid watcher in the feline world.

Tech '43 Graduates Feb. 1

Advanced four months under a war-accelerated academic program, the Class of 1943 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be graduated in Symphony Hall on Monday morning, Feb. 1.

The Commencement address at the Institute's seventy-sixth graduation exercises will be given by Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, who was graduated from the Institute in 1907.

The Baccalaureate Service for the Senior Class will be held in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, and the address will be delivered by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the United States War Manpower Commission.

Technology's annual Alumni Day program, always associated with Commencement, will be held on Saturday afternoon and evening, Jan. 30. The Class Day program will be held on Saturday afternoon in the auditorium of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company Building.

Following graduation exercises on Monday, the graduates and their families and alumni will attend a reception by President and Mrs. Karl T. Compton in Horticvultural Hall. The Senior Prom on Monday evening, Feb. 1, will be the last event of the commencement activities of this year's graduating class.

Fuel Situation On the East Coast Held Still Acute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The East coal fuel situation "remains acute" despite increased production of hard and soft coal during the week ended Jan. 16 and the institution of emergency distribution measures, Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes said yesterday.

Mr. Ickes urged producers and dealers to "exercise extreme care in distributing coal supplies" on a basis that will give the maximum protection possible to all users.

Anthracite production, greatly reduced by a strike in the hard coal fields, was approximately 343,000 tons below the output Mr. Ickes estimated could be produced with all mines working full time under the six-day week.

Anthracite production was estimated at 1,007,000 tons during the week ended Jan. 16, reflecting the longer work week in mines that remained in operation. With all hard coal mines operating on a six-day week, Mr. Ickes estimated they should produce 1,350,000 tons weekly.

Bituminous coal production was estimated at 11,500,000 tons during the week of Jan. 9, compared with 11,100,000 tons for the preceding week. Mr. Ickes said part of the increase was due to efforts of the soft coal industry to provide substitute coal to relieve the shortage of anthracite.

El Trolley Cars In Two Collisions

Two street car accidents, one occurring late last night and the other early this morning, caused injuries to 20 persons and tied up traffic on one line for more than an hour.

The first accident took place near Uphams Corner, Dorchester, when an outbound Franklin Park car sped through an open switch and crashed into an empty Dudley Street car.

This morning's accident involved three cars and happened in the Haymarket Square subway. According to Motorman Joseph B. Bowes the handle of his air brake became jammed and when he tried to free it he pulled it off, thereby preventing him from stopping the car as it coasted down the incline. Motorman Bowes' car crashed headlong into a City Point car which, from the impact, rammed a Beacon Street trolley.

Landlords Warned Against Rent Rises

Boston landlords were warned today that increases in rents at this time was contrary to the rent control regulation.

Edgar J. Driscoll, New England regional Rent Executive of the Office of Price Administration, explained, "The Boston Apartment House Association has filed a petition in Washington for a 10 per cent increase in rents in Greater Boston and there is a gathering impression that the mere filing gives the landlords the right to the increase."

Panama Post

A domestic postal money order service has been established in Panama. Service in the larger cities eventually will be extended to all post offices.

Oil Situation Is Eased Only Temporarily

Temporarily, at least, Boston's kerosene supplies were adequate due to week-end receipts of the oil and occurrence of warmer weather, but Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, warned that the overall picture was not affected.

In Rhode Island it became evident that there might not be enough heavy fuel oil for sustained production "even in vital defense plants," as Gov. J. Howard McGrath concluded a two-hour conference with members of his Fuel Commission and of the oil industry. He said that hospitals, orphanages, and homes for the aged would be given first call on what petroleum there was, and urged plant managements to assure themselves enough oil to prevent plant freeze-ups for at least one week ahead.

Federal regulation extended to the hours of operation of gasoline service stations through the land this week-end.

Limited Hours of Business

Stations will be permitted to stay open not more than 72 hours per week, and for not more than 12 hours a day; the 12 hours to be divided into units of not less than two consecutive hours.

Or stay open 24 hours per day, seven days a week to permit round-the-clock service to common carrier trucks and other vehicles displaying T ration stickers. A dealer must serve all customers for 12 consecutive hours and only T card holders during the remaining time.

Effective at once, all stations are required to post opening and closing hours in a conspicuous place.

The Government refrained from slashing the value of fuel oil coupons for the East Coast, and coupons for Period 4 will be redeemable at nine gallons each in Class 1, or at 90 gallons in Class 2.

Cut to Eight Gallons Averted

It was understood that a cut to eight gallons was avoided only by the narrowest margin.

In the Office of Price Administration, estimates were that such a reduction would have saved 50,000 barrels of oil a day. Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, asked at the last minute that it be withdrawn, changing his mind, officials said, because of three factors: an increase in tank car shipments brought about by the recent ban on gasoline imports to the East; the cut from 11 to 10 gallons per coupon in part of the Middle-western ration area; and the expectation of oil from "other sources" which were not identified.

Period 4 coupons for fuel oil are valid as follows: In Zone A, Feb. 2 to April 17; Zone B, Jan. 31 to April 12; Zone C, Jan. 27 to April 6; and Zone D, Jan. 30 to April 6.

Warmer Weather Partially Eases Traffic Hazards

Moderation of temperatures today has partially relieved the ice condition in most sections of Massachusetts which yesterday forced cancelation of bus schedules and the closing of some highways because of the hazardous going.

A light rain fell early this morning but the warmer temperature kept if from freezing as it hit the ground. The Weather Bureau forecast milder weather today with it becoming slightly colder tonight. Strong winds also were forecast.

In Northern New England it was reported that the rain was turning to snow,

Because of the glazed highways in Connecticut over the week end Edward J. Hickey, State Police Commissioner, ruled that no traffic would be allowed to move on Connecticut highways until ice conditions were cleared up or roads thoroughly sanded.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Drizzle this evening; colder tonight; increasing winds, becoming moderate to occasionally fresh.

New Hampshire: Occasional drizzle early tonight and snow flurries in mountains of northern portion late tonight; colder; increasing winds.

Vermont: Much colder tonight, with snow flurries in mountains; moderate to fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Southwestern Maine: Occasional drizzle during the evening; colder tonight; increasing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed between Block Island and Portland.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:44 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 3:13 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 24
2,000 gallons	1013⅓
1,500 gallons	760
1,000 gallons	506⅔
800 gallons	253⅓

Art Museum Attendance Increases in Wartime

The largest attendance in its history is announced by the annual report of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Dr. George Harold Edgell, the Director, gives the figure for the past year as 546,564. The previous year's attendance was 512,854. The wartime experience of British museums has been similar, attendance increasing even during bombardments.

Perhaps the gasoline shortage, which prevented out-of-town trips, has contributed to the increase in the number of visitors. The new subway under Huntington Avenue makes access to the Museum a little easier. "However many the prosaic causes may be," says Dr. Edgell, "we can hope at least that one of the real causes was the offering to the public of something that it felt it needed in time of war."

Subscriptions Decrease

Subscriptions to the Museum during the past year decreased to $33,321.50. The previous year's amount was $34,341.50. It might be noted, incidentally, that this Museum is entirely dependent on private subscription. There is no state or municipal support.

Several bequests are reported by the Treasurer, among them that of Mrs. Francis L. Coolidge amounting to $13,750; and the Allerton Shaw Fund from the Estate of Helen Shaw Endicott, in the amount of $86,431. The latter is restricted, the income only to be used for running expenses of the Museum. Funds usually left to the Museum stipulate use of the income only for the purchase of works in some special category, which leaves the problem of maintenance to a limited amount. Not a penny, however, says Dr. Edgell, has been used for acquisition that could be employed for heating, lighting, manitenance and public service.

Acquisitions

From funds which could not be legally used in any other way, the Museum has made certain important acquisitions, including that of the monumental "Virgin and Child with Saints" by Veronese; the large altarpiece by Martin de Soria; the Rubens sketch of Mercury and Argus; a Whistler Nocturne; Mary Cassatt's painting, "A Cup of Tea," and the Colonial portrait of Isaac Winslow and his family, by Blackburn.

One of the greatest losses the Museum sustained during the year was that of Dr. George Andrew Reisner, who passed on June 6. His position as Curator of Egyptian Art was filled by Dows Dunham, who worked for about 10 years with Dr. Reisner, in Egypt.

Ellery Sedgwick was elected President of the Board of Trustees, replacing the late Louis E. Kirstein. Several members of the Museum staff left to join the armed forces. Two Japanese members, Dr. Shigetaro Hayashi and Dr. Shigeto Tsuru, were repatriated. Thousands of works of art were removed to bomb-proof shelters remote from the Museum. A revised budget has been set up which will, in 1943, reduce the Museum expenses by more than $70,000. One economy measure is leaving unfilled the vacancies left by workers in the armed forces.

The report mentions a number of valuable gifts to the various galleries. The Division of Education reports extended lecture service, continued instruction of school children, school competition, and musical programs for the armed forces.

Displayed at Photography Show

American Hobby Federation

"Milking Time"

Photograph taken by N. Hemmer of New York City which is one of some 200 prints being displayed at the American Photograph Show in New York.

Need of Skilled Workers Declared Pressing by WMC

War Activities in New England

Americans with any of 25 critically needed skills are invited by the War Manpower Commission to volunteer immediately for assignment "to work at the exact spot where his talents are best fitted to help win the war."

With all offices of the United States Employment Service cooperating to give "national clearance" on demands for skills in all parts of the country, the Commission's office in Boston today emphasized that "war plants lack many types of skilled workers."

Men and women sought by WMC "represent only a tiny fraction of the total workers in any factory, sometimes one in 100. But they are so important that lack of them can prevent the hiring of thousands of persons in a single plant or the production of huge quantities of weapons.

"Large numbers of these skilled people already have shifted to war work, but reinforcements are critically needed. WMC believes 50,000 or more with the needed training are now in occupations which do not use their skills, employed in non-essential work, or retired from active duty.

"The need for their services is so pressing that the government is asking anyone who knows of a person who can do one of the jobs listed, or a closely related job, to spread the word and persuade the friend to consult a USES office," the WMC announced, through the Office of War Information here.

The skills listed as critical are: airplane skin men, airplane subassembler, ammunition inspector, bus driver, cord-wood cutter, crane rigger, cylindrical grinder operator, explosives mixer operator, flanging press operator, internal precision grinder, licensed marine engineer, outside machinist, metal chipper, metal-work bench hand, milling machine operator, all-around milling machine operator, plate hanger, radio chassis assembler, ship assembler, ship carpenter, ship driller, ship electrician, ship painter (rough or finish), screw-machine operator (automatic or semi-automatic), and tack welder.

Army Cadet Office

In announcing its re-opening in Boston, the Army's New England Aviation Cadet Committee today disclosed that its present assignments are to recruit boys 17 years of age, to be called to duty within six months after their 18th birthday, men between 18 and 30 to become meteorology officers, and women between 21 and 45 for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The Committee, which had been formed two years ago, suspended operations last Dec. 15 when voluntary enlistments were closed. Headquarters remain at 30 Kilby Street, Boston.

The Committee's interest in Waacs stems from the need in aviation ground duty for many of the 7,000 to be recruited in New England in the next three months.

Plane Spotters

Civilians who help spot airplanes under the Army's warning service now can lease cars if necessary for their assignments, it was ruled in Washington today.

Loosening of rationing regulations will allow spotters to lease new cars held by dealers as well as to lease cars to the AAF Aircraft Warning Service, including the Ground Observer Corps. As many as 1,000 leased cars are needed, it was estimated. Legal technicalities prohibit civilian spotters from using Army-owned cars, it was pointed out.

Woollcott Viewed Hitler as Product —Not as Causative

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Alexander Woollcott, author, critic and raconteur, who passed on here Jan. 23 took part that same night in a discussion on the "Peoples' Platform" program radiocast over a Columbia network.

His last radiocast statement was: "I do think that it's a fallacy to think that Hitler was the cause of the world's woes. Germany was the cause of Hitler."

Shortly thereafter he passed a note to Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, who presided over the radiocast, saying he felt ill. Dr. Gideonse assisted him from the room without interrupting the program. Mr. Woollcott passed on a few hours later.

He first gained attention as a dramatic critic on the New York Times, a position he held from 1914 to 1922, except for two years with the Army during the First World War. He also worked on the New York World, the New York Herald and the New York Sun.

From 1929 to 1940 he was widely known to radio audiences in both this country and Great Britain as the "Town Crier."

Among his books were "The Story of Irving Berlin," "Mrs. Fiske—Her Views on Actors, Acting and the Problems of Productivity," and his famous "Readers." He wrote many magazine articles.

He also appeared on the stage in the role of Sheridan Whiteside on tour in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," a play largely based on his personality. His first stage appearance was in "Brief Moment" in 1931.

In recent years he had spent much time at his secluded home on Neshode Island in the center of Lake Bomoseen near Castleton, Vt.

Sale of Liquor On Mondays Is Banned in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25—Sale of liquor to the general public was cut off today throughout Rhode Island as part of Gov. J. Howard McGrath's five-day-week plan for conserving fuel.

All bars and package liquor stores in the State were closed. While hotels and restaurants were permitted to open for business, they were not allowed to sell alcoholic beverages. Drugstores were also denied the privilege of dispensing liquor as usual.

The single exception to the statewide ban provides that purchase of liquor at a drugstore can be made on showing of a doctor's certificate.

The Monday dry law, expected to continue until the fuel shortage is ended, is part of the Governor's staggered plan of five-day-a-week operation for all non-war business establishments in Rhode Island.

All the banks and most of the brokerage and insurance offices were closed Saturday. All the department stores and other retail shops, including grocery stores, are closed today.

Theaters, restaurants and drug stores have been permitted to arrange their own hours of operation provided they reduce these hours by one-seventh each week.

Originally the program was applied to public and parochial schools which were to close on Mondays and operate on a four-day week. All the schools were closed last Monday. This order was cancelled by the Governor, however, when a survey showed that virtually all the schools are using coal rather than oil for fuel.

Although hotels and drug stores are permitted to open for business today, the dry law was extended to and applied to them to eliminate unfair competition with the package liquor stores and barrooms, which are closed. Hotel restaurants are open, but are not permitted to sell liquor with meals.

Newspapers, radio stations, telephone and telegraph offices, and all plants engaged in war work are exempt from the five-day-week closing order.

Downtown Providence had the appearance of a deserted city today. The closing order, coupled with the restrictions on automobile driving, found the streets relatively barren of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Ogden Air Depot Seeking Workers

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 25 (AP)—Officials of the Ogden air depot at Hill Feld, near here, are looking around for enough additional workers to make a good-sized town.

"Wanted, 10,000 workers" is their plea, asserting that well-paying jobs with time and one-half for overtime are going begging. These run from typists and office-machine operators to warehouse laborers, carpenters, and mechanical engineers.

The pay range is $1,200 to $2,200 a year, not including overtime. The average work week would be 48 hours, with overtime pay for at least eight hours.

"There is a job at the field for every employable adult," said Fred A. Schwendiman, in charge of the Federal Civil Service office at Salt Lake City.

Albert W. Beaven

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 25 (AP)—Dr. Albert W. Beaven, who passed on here yesterday, was President of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, author, lecturer and former President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

A native of Moscow, Idaho, Dr. Beaven was graduated from Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., and the Rochester Theological Seminary, and was ordained to the ministry in 1908.

In 1932 he assumed the presidency of the Federation of Churches of Christ in America. He was also past President of the State Council of Churches and the State Baptist Convention.

Picture of Hitler 'Going Out' Feature of Photograph Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—A camera intimation that Adolf Hitler soon will be only a "dim bulb" is among exhibits at the American Photography Show now open in Sachs Auditorium, where one of the "shots" depicts a fanatical Führer as a painted caricature on a lamp about to be extinguished. The entry is called "Put It Out" and is the work of C. Derwood Ryan of New York City.

About 200 prints, the cream of 1,500 submitted from all parts of the United States, are mounted and will remain on display through Jan. 23. They represent the camera skill of amateur and professional men and women photographers and include many items by men in the armed forces, all assembled by the American Hobby Federation, which is sponsoring the show. In the interests of aiding the nation's war effort, admission is by purchase of a war stamp or bond, or by showing that these already have been bought.

Scenes, both pastoral and military, from the home and factory, and many attractive portraits of children and animals have been selected. In addition to individual entries, there are exhibits by the Inwood Camera Club, the Lens-Art Camera Club, the Cyclops Camera Club of Morristown, N. J., and the F-8 Club of Brooklyn. The "best news shots of 1942" by press photographers are also on view.

Boston Draft 'Delinquents' Named

In announcing the State's list of 1,077 "delinquents" under Selective Service, Col. Ralph M. Smith, State S. S. Director, has pointed out that some may already have squared themselves with their local draft boards and those who are found cleared by Feb. 1 will not be prosecuted.

Press and radio publicity of the names was requested as a means of getting neighbors and acquaintances to help the Federal officials find delinquents—those who have failed to keep in touch with their boards or who defied regulations.

Of the 173 boards in the State, 23 reported no delinquents. Approximately half those listed as delinquent were in the Boston area.

Those listed in Boston were:

Local Board No. 13, 971 Bennington Street, East Boston: William Henry Fisher, Harry Robert Wolfenden.

Local Board No. 14, 55 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown: James Michael Barry, Hugh Lawrence Dever, Freeman Binge Heckley, Francis John Sullivan.

Local Board No. 15, P. O. Building, 193 Hanover Street, Boston: James Francis Harris, Ameterio Rojo Abascal, Demitrios Jon Bojadzines, Thomas Daniel McLaughlin, Harry Leonard Davis, Thomas Joseph Glora, William H. MacDonald, Svend Christian H. Colding, James Patrick Murphy, Wilhelm Bursy, Herman Reil, Melvin B. Crowe, Michael Charles Green, William Joseph Walsh, Joseph Fernandez, Dilfin Garcia Aldana, Aubrey Lavender Edgar, Thomas Zalmiela Di Akino, Harold E. Chapman, Wallace Fisher, Curt Groper, Edward Bexter Ford, John Frank Lewey, Gerald Grayson Barnes, Jose Vrigola Berroya, Glenn A. Myrick, Alexander J. Covaleski, Edward Paul Schwab, Francis Archibald Beazley, Stanley Vansky.

Local Board, No. 16, 1 Stanhope Street, Boston: Clifford F. Cotter, Yee Lai, Joseph Finkelstein, Benjamin F. Calhoun, Chester W. Steele, Thomas A. Clancy, Kenneth W. Rickert, Chin Chung Tung, Chin Key Li, John C. MacCuspie, Edward F. Marlow, John L. Kiley, Edward J. Burke, John H. Hiscoe, Yee Chow Li, Michael Foley, Clarence E. Hauss, Frederick R. Carew, Walter P. Yablonski, Fred H. Darnell, John J. Zmetrow, Charles V. Connors, Ray S. Howard, Edward M. Murphy, Charles A. Fowler, Bernard Paige, Lim Wing Sing, James B. Merriweather, Siegh J. Moses, Harold E. Brown, Joseph H. Gelofsky, Chin Ming Yee, Louis J. Arnosky, Lawrence Simon, Adolph A. Gonet, Henry J. Neville, John R. Chandler, Norman K. Tuttle, Elwood G. Baker, Peter R. Gillis, Edward R. Davis, Vincent P. Linehan, Harold D. Starks, Feline G. Bandana, Frank M. Bruno, John McHugh, Lee M. Foung, Milton Levy, James Wallace, Michael J. Murphy, Emanuel Cacaras, Peter Foraci, Sin Jum Yee, Michael A. Barrett, Edwin A. Wall, Ernest Haines, Dewey George Jordan, Samuel H. Collins, Michael J. O'Hara, George H. Edwards, William J. McFarlane, Jan Chew, John J. Clancy, James J. McMahon, William J. Hicker, Lewis P. Michaud, William Fitzgerald, Murray W. Crowe, James DeMarco, Salvatore Pavone, David L. Albert, Donald Donovan, Duncan McNeill Wright, Thomas F. Flynn, Bernard Clarke, Willie Caine, Jimmie Lee, Harold A. Dowd, James M. Greene, William Boyd, Domenick Messina, Robert Weir, Kong Kee Wong, Thomas W. Connor, John Conway, Frederick McKay, Eddie V. Wulp, PeterA. Ledard, Joseph A. Kennedy, Joseph Tarsiak, Benjamin Green, Joseph Whelan, George Carney, Michael J. Malloy, George W. Armstrong, Thomas Daly, Wing Kee Wong, Elzie Hollingsworth, William F. Kelley, Ernest Crawford, Carlos Figue, George D. Mannion, James Williams, Melvin Williams, Allen Jones, Coleman Geary, John Monterio, Charles A. Fowler, Joseph Clearry, Charles R. Cullen, Wong Hing Seam, John F. Patterson, William E. Bennett.

Local Board No. 17, Rooms 201 and 213, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston: Roland Gilbert Roy, Arthur Stowe, Eugene Joseph Callaghan, John Wesley Sheffield, James S. Liscombe, Robert Cody, George Robert Bonvie, Peter Joseph Shebertes, Joseph George Brunning, Walter Vincent Schsnyder, Mark Hyde Benedict, Hugh Bernard Cody, Alvin Henderson, William Porter Allen, Wilbur Michael Jones, John Joseph Lowe, Perry Emanuel Ostroff, Jean Kestemont, John William Dinan, Walter Charles Matthews, Edwin Leo Snow, Robert Joseph Connor, James Stewart Morris, Burrill Lawrence Willis, Edwin Joseph Johnson, Charles Augustus Chaffman, Francis Samuel Sullivan, Charles Cunningham Forest, Sigfrid Ward Smith, Edgar Timmons, George Plue, William Edwin West, Roy Edward Zunt, Gilbert Rogers Trunkett, Suna Gervitz Gershenson, Thomas Wesley Davis, William Preston Brown, John Christopher Connors, Lorne William Sandwell, Charles Roy Fitzpatrick, Edward Francis Miller, Alfred Rudolph Lemerick, Vincent James Barbaro, John Henry Kleinn, Jacob Meyerovitz, Joseph William Walsh, William Henry Anderson, Frederick Campbell, George Parasksva Dimitrouia, William Charles Trepanier, Avery Sene Elliott, Harold Dunning Morse, Jr., Frederick Benson Dames, Harold O'Neil, Randall George Walters, James Edwin Archer, Thomas Robert Callahan, James Thomas Daniel, James Henry Martel, Glenn E. Whitney, Jr., Ralph Thompson, Rocco Anthony Fischetti, Richard Joseph Timmons, John Edward Morris, Harry Reason, Sterling Andrew Magee, Joseph Edward Lynch, Alexander Joseph Waugh, Frederick James Carr, Donald R. Cameron, David St. Germain, William DeCosta Hucco, Watson Thomas Coleman, Charles H. Boultenhouse, William E. Copeland, Roy Rucker, John Lee Merritt, Walter B. Scannell, Homer Hill, William Ellsworth Clark, William F. Shaw, Robert Downie Kilpatrick, John White Winder, Rudolph Alonzo Lovejoy, John Joseph Lyons, Wilfrid Joseph Le Gendre, Oscar William Lindblatt, Samuel Epps, Edward Jones, George Edward Tremblay.

Local Board No. 18, 419 Boylston Street, Boston: Francis Edward Walters, James Lanna, Harry Suffield, Emmanuel Woffers, George Rodolph Marcure, Prisco Diuca, Perry Patterson, John Reese Renning, Harold Blancher Guest, Edward Ronald Fallon, Joseph Arthur Silivia, William Alexander Morris, Edgar Donald Merlin, Robert Irving Van Zandt, Julius William Zureck, Renaldo Paravichinni, Enrique Vargas, Angelo Orsini, Pasquale Olivari, John Stephen Drisdell, Norman Joseph Cox, John Patrick Werwise, Richard B. Gregg.

Local Board No. 12, Public Library, 276 Meridian Street, East Boston: Herbert Carl Ivory, Robert Brothers, Robert Joseph Doherty, Martin Simoes, Rasmus Lauridsen, Andrew Francis Burnash, John Gustav Lee, Harry Nelson Perkins, Robert Franklin Cook, Homer Leigh Michael.

Local Board No. 19, 409 Broadway, South Boston: Tom Yee, George Robert Hughes, Joseph Thomas Antinori, Francis Sylvester Hart, James McCorry, Frank Bennett, Peter Arthur Sarno, Alphonse Albert Balchnas, Daniel Joseph Buckley, John Slavinsky, Thomas James Gannon, James Francis Fruniney, James Thomas Slaney, Alec Vilishka, John E. Treeful.

Local Board No. 20, 20 Logan Way, Old Harbor Village, South Boston: Theodore Edward Marvin, Richard William Kendall.

Local Board No. 21, Municipal Bldg., Dudley & Vine Sts., Roxbury: Jesse Leaks Palmer, William Joseph Herne, Arthur Paul Gutro, Percy Clifford Lusona, Peter Julius Higgins, Croce Drogo, Richard Francis Tierney, James Edward Mulligan, Ralph C. Blair, George Doolittle Lew, Elbridge Hector Cameron, William Gus Farquhar, Wilfred L. Cluff, George Pleasure Ray, Alexander E. Digirolano, George Alphonsus Murphy, Frederick John Malek, Joseph F. Henry Maloney, Homer McCray Miller, James Leo Wiesse, John Frederick Shrum, Harry Dadger, James Martin, Robert L. Nelson, Patrick James Driscoll, Alfred Joseph Oulette, Joseph Archibald McIntyre, William Aseph Hamm, Bernard Thomas MacDonald, Daniel Joseph Morgan, William Sheaffer, James Edward Keating, John Joseph Kennedy, James Edward Shea, Lawrence Andrew Mills, Bartholomew Goodine, William Arthur Romaine, Frederick David Jansky, Glen Rutledge Fullerton, Edward Michael Foley, Arthur Love, Jr., Willard Cunningham, Roger Michael Pezzuolo, Homer Francis Martin.

Local Board No. 22, 108 Dudley Street, Roxbury: Paul Lyons, William Alexander Jackson, John Edward Doherty, John Shivers, Joseph James Virone, Thomas Gilman Adams, Harold Oliver Phelph, Ralph Franklin Grant, John Francis Ronan, Joseph Walter McVane, Arthur Thomas Hooper, Herman William Schmidt, Albert Roy Fauet, Cleophas Hamilton Douglas, William Stanley, Harold Delbert Mabin, Francis Manuel Andrews, Edwin Law, alias "Crip Lewis," Angelo Peiria Azulay, William Henry Miller, Melachi H. Nobles, John Edward Troy, James William Howatt, Clifford Robert Frazierr, Jr., Francis Joseph McAvor, Cecil Michael Ormond, Albert Quinlan, Edward Colvin, Paul Edward Meredith, George Augustus Dixon, Joseph Eddy Gauthier, Ralph S. Hall, Charles Orlando Jenkins, Jr., George Eugene Smith, Charles Henry Stevens, Jr., Rennard Nolles, Albert Little, Gordon Earle Lane, William Jenkins Martin, Ernest Leroy Raynor, John Edward Higgins, Paul Ryan, Robert Fulton Jones, Theodore Montgomery, Alexander MacDonald, Lawrence Swasey, Joseph Nelson Malcolm, William J. Fleming, Henry Hiaves, Jr., Robert Lee Waites, Vincent Kimball, Antone Joseph Fortes, John Francis Hall, George Francis O'Brien, William A. Bradbury, John Frederick Sullivan, William Joseph Faher, George Chauncy Murphy, Edward Robinson, William Wolistean Phillips, Ernest Augustus Wallace, William Fred Carr, William Worthy, Jr.

Local Board No. 23, 94 St. Alphonsus St., Roxbury: Walter Thomas Gordon Miller, Harold Francis Maguire, Frederick Osborne Briggs, Roger Hall, Albert Johannes Metsoja, John Joseph O'Leary, Edward Thomas McCarthy, John Joseph Fay, John Joseph Larvey, Jr., Pasquale Moriello, George J. Paul, Paul J. Murphy, James Jones.

Local Board No. 24, West Roxbury Court House, Jamaica Plain: David Foster Merson, Edward Joseph Melanson, Joseph Irving Shea, John A. Horgan, Henry Louis Pedrotti, Alfred John D'Andres, Norman Grant Cox, Artur Rudolph Nomman, George Mitchell, Sylvester Atencio, William John McGarry, Albert Bertrand Curdo, James Henry Fisher.

Local Board No. 25, Savin Street Health Unit, Roxbury: Henry Shaw Moran, Edward Charles German, Daniel Hector Stoutley, Napoleon M. Gamboa, Roy Thomas Walsh, Francis P. Burns, Otto G. Boettcher, Francis E. Narsten.

Local Board No. 26, 122 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury: John Welby, Kemnton Harry Hain, Newton Peters, Charles Weeks, James Varnum, Frank Brown, Franklin Sylvester Fisher, Jesse Lancaster, Willie Everett.

Local Board No. 27, Municipal Building, Columbia Road, Dorchester: Thomas Joseph Mooney, Lawrence Bernard Steele, Sherbourne Irwin Hutchinson, Joseph Leo Hickey.

Local Board No. 28, 338 Washington Street, Dorchester: Charles Francis Templeton, Maurice Dominic Kennedy.

Local Board No. 29, State Hospital, 591 Morton St., Dorchester: James Arnold Michael, Jacob Sherman, Nile Albert Burton.

Local Board No. 30, 1441 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester: Charles Albert Owens.

Local Board No. 31, 1453 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester: George Chim, Cornelius Francis Hennessey, Norman Douglas Murphy, Daniel Frank Coyle, John Joseph O'Neill, John Philip Lacey, John Worthley Craig, Albert Michael McDonald, William M. Ireland, John Angus Campbell.

Local Board No. 32, 344 Talbot Avenue, Dorchester: James G. Burke, Harry Corson Morrison, Kenneth Hay Bibber, Andrew Francis Barnes, Joseph Damian McDougall, John Rossman, Raymond Francis Gallant, Saul Martin Witt.

Local Board No. 33, 19 Poplar Street, Roslindale: William Ward Fitton, Leo Joseph Esmond, Frank Conrad Fornauf, Norman Simpson, John Joseph Duffy.

Local Board No. 34, 15 Fairmount Avenue, Hyde Park: Tito Trombetto, James Henry Donovan, Howard Daniel Mombourquette.

Local Board No. 35, Curtis Hall, Center Street, Jamaica Plain: Albert Moser, Frederick Leo McGowan, Peter Edward Walsh, George John Bill.

Local Board No. 36, 50 Corey Street, West Roxbury: Chester Johnson, Samuel Alfred Browne, Louis Bernard Dale, George Werner, Thomas James Hugh Kelly, Rex Martin Webber, Arthur Wood, Henry Silas Desler.

Local Board No. 37, 1013 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston: James Francis Wallace, William Chester Galvan, Robert Stanton Ayers, Bernard Alexander McDougall, James Redmond McEleney, John McIntyre, Wilbur Harold Welty, Charles J. Mullen, Horace Ober Smith, John E. Smith, Thomas Frederick Glynn, Fred Reid, William Thomas Sullivan, Roy Johnson, Sam Williams, James Prescott Walsh, Albert Charles Huggins, Valdemar Easley Foster, Ralph Xavier Stone, Charles Rosner.

Local Board No. 38, Brighton District Court, Brighton: Alfred J. Terranova, William Baker, Robert E. Higgins, Samuel W. Gilmore, James F. Kiernan, Richard Considine.

WPA Wind-Up Set for May 1 In All States

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration will wind up in every state by May 1 all operations except the micro-filming of its final accounts, Deputy Commissioner George H. Field said today.

In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, where WPA rolls are expanding in contrast to their contraction in this country because of widespread unemployment in those territories as a result of the war, operations will continue on a full scale until July 1.

"After that," Mr. Field told reporters, "there will be no WPA."

Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska will be added to the previously announced 16 states which will shut down all but accounting operations by the end of next week.

Indiana and Oklahoma will halt operations except for "a very few" projects, which will have to be continued a little longer to reach completion of "a useful unit" or stop-off point, Mr. Field said.

California, Colorado, Montana, and New Mexico will wind up their work by Feb. 15, and the rest of the states will end their WPA activities — except for completing their records and liquidating administrative workers assigned to them—by May 1.

The 16 states where Feb. 1 closings already were scheduled are Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming.

The program calls for closing down by Feb. 1 throughout the country all projects sponsored by any Government agency, including the Army and Navy. Any agency wishing to continue such projects will have to do so with its own funds and personnel.

Britain Plans Wheat Shipments to India

BOMBAY, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Government announced Jan. 24 that Great Britain would send substantial shipments of wheat to India in the next two or three months to help relieve the growing seriousness of the food situation.

The wheat will sell at prices "appreciably lower than those at present prevailing in free markets," the Government said.

Whitney Warren

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Whitney Warren, who passed on here yesterday, was an internationally known architect and designer of such notable structures as the Grand Central Terminal group in New York and the rebuilt Library of the University of Louvain in Belgium.

Mr. Warren founded the Society of Beaux Arts Architects in New York, and originated the famous Beaux Arts Ball, over which he presided for 17 years until it was discontinued in 1937.

He was architect for such structures as the Chelsea Piers, the old Belmont Hotel, the Ambassador, Ritz, Biltmore, Commodore and Vanderbilt Hotels, and of Aeolian Hall.

He introduced the Atelier systems of studying architecture into this country. He was chairman of the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts.

British Underground Plant Sets Plane Output Mark

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The British airplane factory with the best production record is 90 feet underground, it was disclosed today. It is so comfortable that absenteeism is virtually unheard of.

Tasks in World Peace Assigned to California

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A serious challenge to California to take its proper place in planning and building toward a livable world community after the war was placed before the International Leadership Institute here recently by Dr. Eugene Harley, Chairman of the Southern California Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

California, said this speaker, is a pivotal State in the whole enterprise of fashioning a world order out of the comparative chaos that is war. "I refuse to believe," said Dr. Harley, "that California is actually wedded to isolationism, and I believe that we are declaring to the world in these Institutes here and in Los Angeles that California will do her share."

From this and other context it was plain to those attending the Institute sessions at the Palace Hotel here that Hiram Johnson's continued tenure in the Senate, and the recent re-election to Congress of several California Representatives whose prewar voting records were distinctly isolationist, are matters of grave import to those who believe further refusal by this nation to accept full responsibilities of world citizenship would be tragic, even fatal.

"There appears to be overwhelming evidence throughout the United States of opinion favoring the setting up of a world-wide police force which will strike down Hitler No, 2 if one attempts to divert us from the ways of peace say about 1960 or 1965," said Dr. Harley.

Dr. Harley pointed out that 48 nations still pay dues into the League of Nations, and suggested that many of the international agencies and achievements of the League could well be incorporated in a dynamic program of peace and postwar reconstruction of the ever more powerful and numerous comrades in arms, the United Nations.

The most urgent obligation upon those who believe peace must be implemented with police powers stemming from a world organization, he indicated, is to win over a dominant majority of the people of the United States to support constructive-minded statesmen in shaping peace on a world-wide basis of collective security.

Most speakers before the Institute put emphasis on the need for haste in gearing the machinery of peace to the present full-speed and full-power machinery of war. As one speaker phrased it, "The days of peace are rushing down upon us with tremendous rapidity."

All speakers were agreed, also, that a just and hence an enduring peace is possible only to the extent that the United States accepts the duties of leadership and helps to build a co-operative world government which will, in effect, be an expansion and a refinement of the governmental processes under which this nation has attained greatness, high living standards, and incomparable powers in little more than a century and a half.

The present task of those who believe not only in peace but that it is attainable, various speakers pointed out, is to build an organization strong enough to withstand the natural eagerness of many to return to "the good old days," the "return to normalcy" of the '20's, and also the swift moves that will be made after the war by the exploiters among all the nations to take advantage of the world's great need.

"There is more of world order now in the midst of war than we had before," said Dr. Frank Russell of the University of California. "It is too bad," he added, "that before the peoples of the world will come to the organization of a common life they have to be faced with such terrible necessities."

Dr. J. B. Condliffe, noted author and economist of the staff of the University of California, sees hope for world peace only on the basis of "full participation of the United States." The world might have another reconstruction boom after the war much like the boom of the '20's, this speaker thought, but "booms are part of the pattern of disintegration," and "if we have our boom we will have the collapse afterward." He urged that the period of transition from war to co-operative peace continue such controls as priorities and even rationing, so that reconstruction may follow the course of sound planning.

"The powers of our Chief Executive to execute trade agreements expires June 12, 1943," said this economist. "Our Allies will understand that we are not going to enter the postwar co-operative world if these powers are not renewed."

"The United States must take a manly, courageous, Christian part in shaping the world that is now building," said Dr. Eugene Harley, the Chairman.

Dr. Monroe Deutsch, Vice-President of the University of California, was among the noted speakers who contributed to the program.

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Women's Activities: Gross Exploitation by Hitler

Although Hitler and his henchmen professed to be determined to keep women out of politics, there is no political party or system that exploited women more than the Nazis did, according to Sigrid Schultz, who spoke at Ford Hall Forum last night.

"Without the German women, Hitler would never have been able to become the master of Germany," she declared.

Miss Schultz knows the Germans well. From 1919 to 1941 she worked in Berlin as a foreign correspondent, becoming head of the Berlin Bureau of the Chicago Tribune in 1925. She was in Germany with her parents even before that, however, studying music. After the United States became involved in World War I, she had to report twice a day to German authorities as an enemy alien.

Ruthless Intrigue

"Women Nazis Are the Worst," was her subject last night and she told how Hitler made superlative use both of the gullibility of the stupid, sentimental woman and of the ruthlessness of the woman intriguer who has talent, ambition, or beauty.

"The bulk of German womanhood had not witnessed the horrors of war on their own soil," Miss Schultz said. "They fell easy prey to the whisperings of the representatives of the German Secret General Staff, which went to work the day Germany laid down arms in November, 1918—long before the Germans knew what the Versailles Treaty would bring.

"This fact must never be forgotten, because the friends of the Germans, their fellow conspirators in this country and well-meaning American sentimentalists, have been falling for the Nazi theory that the Versailles Treaty is to blame for this war—that if we had been kinder, the war would not have broken out."

As an eyewitness of the German revolution of 1918 and all that followed, Miss Schultz said that she must stress most emphatically that if we had been kinder, the war would have broken out earlier. "There were a number of regrettable factors in the Versailles Treaty, but they had very little to do with bringing about the present war, which in the eyes of the German Secret General Staff is merely the continuation of World War 1," she said.

U. S. Tourists Succumbed

"Not having experienced what sufferings a war entails," Miss Schultz went on, "the stay-at-home German women were ready to prepare for a second phase of the World War as soon as the Secret General Staff began its work.

"When its chief, Ludendorff, picked Adolf Hitler as the man whom he would entrust with the job of trying to stage a revolt, you witnessed the extraordinary sight of men berating the stupidity of women and women fighting for the job of taking care of them. Hitler and his men knew how to appeal to patriotic idealists and they knew how to stir the lowest instincts in humans.

"Once a woman has dropped her inhibitions, her sense of life values, she usually becomes more depraved and ruthless than does the male, and Hitler made ample use of that. The number of society women who worked and still work for him is almost unbelievable. And the number of tourists who came from our shores or from England and succumbed to their intrigues was equally remarkable," she added.

By a Staff Photographer

Taking Part in Conservatory of Music Orchestra Concert

Left to right: Quincy Porter, Director of the Conservatory, who will play the viola; Mrs. Porter, violinist; and Wallace Goodrich, former Director of the Conservatory, who will conduct. The program, given at Jordan Hall at 8:15, is free.

Porters Weave Music Into the Family Life

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A husband-and-wife musical team has a peculiar advantage in this part of the country right now. Its partners can practice together at home! And that's fortunate in these days of difficult transportation, laughed Mrs. Quincy Porter, who lives on the top of an icy, gasolineless hill in Belmont.

Mrs. Porter and her husband, the new Director of the New England Conservatory of Music, will take part in the Mozart Sinfonia Concertante in E flat major, for violin and viola with orchestra, which will be part of Wednesday evening's concert by the Conservatory Orchestra at Jordan Hall. She will play the violin and he the viola. Wallace Goodrich, former director of the Conservatory, will conduct.

Lois Porter is especially fond of chamber music and has played a great deal of it. All for fun, she adds, maintaining that she never set out to make a career of music. "I have had the great good fortune of having been able to do it almost entirely for fun."

Part of Routine

Both she and her husband played in quartets in Cleveland and in Paris. It was in Cleveland that they met, he as a teacher at the Cleveland Institute of Music and she as a member of a quartet. In Paris she studied violin with Maurice Hewitt while her husband devoted himself to composition, on a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Music in the Porter home is part of the daily routine. "Just like having breakfast," says Mrs. Porter. She practices, Billy practices, and Mr. Porter composes and practices. Only Helen, the elder child, who was born in Paris, remains aloof from the general musical activity. Not that she can escape hearing it, and she has a good ear for music, according to her mother.

Billy, aged eight, is training to be the pianist of the family. His father has written some pieces for him, which he plays with great glee, his mother says. "He was enchanted the other day," she related, "when he found that a Bach minuet he was learning had been written by the great composer for his own little girl. He now feels very important because he, too, has had pieces written for him by his father."

Winter Concert

Mrs. Porter, as well as Bily, enjoys playing Mr. Porter's compositions. When he is in the midst of composing one, however, she has learned never to inquire the state of its progress. She waits until it is brought to her for comment. And when, for two or three days on end perhaps, he answers her questions in a polite but distant manner as if scarcely aware of her presence, she doesn't mind. She understands what is going on.

Her next public performance of one of his works will be on Feb. 21 in Frances Greely Curtis Hall at 8 p. m., the second of a series of winter concerts under the auspices of the Boston Center for Adult Education. With Elmer Schoettle, pianist, she will play Mr. Porter's violin sonata.

Mrs. Porter played for several years with the Ralph Kirkpatrick ensemble—when her husband was teaching at Vassar and it was easy for her to get to New York to practice with the group. Among their most interesting engagements were those at Williamsburg.

She was also one of the instrumentalists invited to join the Yaddo Music Group in Saratoga Springs, New York. Conducted somewhat as the MacDowell Colony is, except that it was free, this foundation was established to further the creative arts, and musicians were invited to be in residence to prepare concerts of chamber music. Mr. Porter was a member of the Yaddo Committee to select compositions submitted by musicians working there.

Mr. Porter's current hobby is printing. His wife's are cooking and sewing. She really enjoys both. She admits also keen delight in running a mimeographing machine, which she is doing in connection with some war work. She is a member of the Red Cross Ambulance Motor Corps in Belmont, and Vice-President of the Cambridge Musical Club.

From Greater Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches follow:

The Rev. George Murray, First United Presbyterian Church, South End:

"Unless men are ready to take the lighter yoke of democratic responsibilities, they eventually will submit to the iron yoke of dictatorship. It is astonishing that quite often men of the highest moral convictions will have nothing to do with politics, thus leaving the important matters of government in less capable hands.

"Christians have to become more militant if decency and order are to be preserved. It would be interesting to know whether the Attorney General of Massachusetts has received as many letters from Christians pledging support as he has from the forces of evil pledging vengeance."

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley at the Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

"Religion redeems us from our mental ills, especially the religion that results in action, for action is one of the great cures of the spirit. The introvert is a man of much wisdom, but he must not be a slave to introversion. Religion will free him from it."

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at the Old South Church (Congregational):

"Don't crawl into your shell. Snap out of it! The world is seen to be packed with fascination, and we begin to live the outgoing life, and our hearts pulse with the joy of larger living, and we find God in the faces of our brothers, as soon as we open our eyes to human nature, and aim towards understanding it."

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood at Emmanuel Church (Protestant Episcopal):

"A half century ago Phillips Brooks died—so men say. Rather, should we say, he entered the more into our lives. For, like his Master, the heaven he wanted was the heaven of the human heart . . . Phillips Brooks brought the good news to every man. He gave us average folk the release of a joyous encouragement to our best and the contagion of a high-hearted faith not only in God and Christ but in ourselves.

"As he said, 'Religion is nothing in the world but the highest conception of life.' Or, 'the characteristic of our religion is that its greatest humanness extends what it believes to every man and its larger conception of sanctity finds its operation in fields that used to be counted secular.'"

Wellesley Extends Its Winter Vacation

Wellesley College's already long winter vacation has been extended another two weeks, and students will return to the Campus on March 2, instead of Feb. 15, as was first expected. College authorities stated that the opening date has been postponed because of the oil shortage, and messages to this effect already have been sent to members of the faculty, students and their families, and employees of the College.

Classes will begin on March 3, and the semester will end on June 17.

Notice to Mariners

Vessels using the Cape Cod Canal are now required to obtain permission to enter the waterway from a newly established guard vessel, stationed 6,100 yards off the Canal Breakwater Light at the eastern entrance, according to a notice to mariners issued today by Capt. W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer, First Naval District. Vessels are to comply with such instructions as they may receive from that vessel, the notice warns.

The 78th Congress The International Institute's Topic

The Forum group at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, is getting off to a propitious start this evening, with Mrs. La Rue Brown, Past President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, presenting for discussion "The 78th Congress—Our Responsibilities Towards its Problems."

Moderator and chairman of the Forum is Mrs. Lewis E. Pierce of Reading, long interested and experienced in the Forum movement. The Forum is open to members of the many nationality communities in Greater Boston served by the International Institute, a United War Fund agency. It is also open to members and friends of the Institute drawn from Boston's early American families who recognize the potent place the Institute plays in unifying and enriching our larger community thinking.

Those who gather on Monday evening will have the opportunity of planning and determining the future of the Forum. "It is very important that the people of the United States be thinking, and enjoying the stimulus and challenge of each other's thinking in these critical times," says Miss Marion R. Blackwell, Director of the International Institute.

Boston Fashion Group To Hear Vogue Editor

Miss Frederika Fox, President of the National Fashion Group and merchandise editor of Vogue, will address the Boston Fashion Group at its luncheon at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow at 12:30. Miss Fox will analyze the importance of fashion merchandising in wartime and its effect on the consuming public.

Richard E. Miller

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP)—Richard E. Miller, widely-known painter of Provincetown, Mass., who passed on Saturday night at St. Augustine, where he was spending the winter, was a member of the National Academy of Art and a Knight of the French Legion of Honor. His pictures hang in many famous galleries in this country and in the Luxembourg Museum and the Petit Palais, Paris. Among his major works are the murals painted for the Missouri State Capitol at Jefferson City. He was a native of St. Louis and studied at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

Greek Anthem Music Feature On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Continuing the series of patriotic songs of the United Nations, Margaret Speaks, soprano, will sing the Greek National Anthem tonight. Miss Speaks also sings Bohm's "Calm as the Night," Van Heusen's "Moonlight Becomes You," and Victor Herbert's "Italian Street Song." Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra in Godlis' "Spirit of the U S O," Strauss' "Village Swallows," and Intermezzo," from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. At 9 p. m., on the same station, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, guest on Great Artists, sings Grieg's "I Love Thee," "Credo," from Verdi's "Otello," Mousorgsky's "Song of the Flea," and "Lord, I Want to Be."

Music of the United Nations will be presented with Josephine Antoine, soprano, singing Del A 'Qua's "Villanelle"; Reinhold Schmidt, basso, sings "Tally Ho" by Leoni; Percy Faith's Orchestra plays Abreu's "Tico-Tico no Fuba"; Elgar's "Salut d'Armour," Irving Berlin's "I'm Getting Tired So I Can Sleep." The Chorus sings "Flow Gently Sweet Afton" and the program closes with "Dark Eyes" by the entire ensemble, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents Ralph Bellamy in "Flying Tigers," by Russell Whelan, a story of the former American Volunteer Aviation Unit in China, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Joan Blondell, Alan Ladd and Laird Cregar co-star in a radio adaptation of "This Gun For Hire," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m., same station, Screen Guild Players present Mary Astor, Humphrey Bogart and Sydney Greenstreet in "Across the Pacific."

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, speaks from Chicago on "War Production," NBC, 10:30 p. m.; WBZ, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Dr. Charles Thomson, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, will speak on South American relations, NBC, 10:45 p. m.; WBZ, by recording, 11:45 p. m.

Hubertus Van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Colonies, speaks on "The Conquered Nations," MBS-WNAC, 11:15 p. m.

Tuesday

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will address the General Assembly of the Council of State Governments in Baltimore on the National oil situation, MBS-WNAC, 10:30 a. m.

College Students in Reserve Face Call to Active Service

All New England college students now in the Army's Enlisted Reserve Corps, excepting certain specialized classes, will be called to active duty within a few days, according to a War Department order made public today by the First Service Command here.

Affecting all the nation's colleges with Reserve Corps Students, the order specified that the call for duty will come "at the end of the first semester, term, or quarter after Dec. 31, 1942."

An Army spokesman expressed the opinion that for most of the students, the break would come about Feb. 1.

The order exempts "all medical and pre-medical students, including dental and veterinary; approved engineering course students who are classified as sophomores, juniors, or seniors; advanced course R. O. T. C. senior-unit students; all sophomores in essentially military colleges classified as MC colleges by the War Department; students in the electronic training group; and aviation cadets."

Instructed by radio from Washington to notify presidents of colleges in which E. R. C. students are enrolled, Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, in relaying the message pointed out that "there will be one outstanding difference in this new order. In most previous cases, the students could go home and report for active duty at their home service command. Under the new order, all students in New England colleges will be called to report at Fort Devens. Students will not go home to report to their home service command. Details as to how this new order will be put into operation will follow soon."

380 Miles a Day Saved in Vermont In Hauling Milk

A saving of 380 miles a day in hauling milk from farms to three dairy plants in Northwestern Vermont, by the discontinuance of the use of 59 vehicles, was reported yesterday by Samuel W. Tator, Boston Milk Market Administrator.

The saving is part of a program to conserve trucks, tires, gasoline, and man power in the handling and transportation of milk in New England, and the program will be extended to other New England States as rapidly as possible, Mr. Tator declared.

It was stated that a survey conducted by the University of Vermont last summer indicated a possible saving of 10,000 miles a day in milk transportation, and the present program will endeavor to reach this maximum as quickly as possible.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 26—Through tomorrow No. 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Yale Fine Arts First Mid-Winter Graduation Jan. 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25—Once again the necessities of war will take precedence over academic traditions as the Yale School of the Fine Arts holds the first mid-winter graduation ceremony in its history on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 30. President Charles Seymour will confer the first degrees ever awarded in the Yale Art Gallery at a simple ceremony.

The procession will be led by Carroll L. V. Meeks, Marshal of the Graduation Exercises. Twenty-five candidates for degrees of Bachelor of Fine Arts, Master of Fine Arts, and Bachelor of Architecture and 20 candidates for course certificates will file into the Gallery's lecture hall.

The traditional pomp of graduation ceremonies will be minimized, and only University officials and members of the Fine Arts faculty will wear caps and gowns. Many of the candidates are already enrolled with reserves of the various armed services which they are scheduled to enter soon.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 26

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Grew Asserts Japan Is Dire Peril to U. S.

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 25 (AP)—Asserting that Japan is potentially the strongest nation in the world, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to that country, says that the United States is in "dire peril" from the Nipponese military machine.

Speaking at Bates College's first war-time, mid-year commencement yesterday, Mr. Grew said that only when Japan's "military caste and its machine have been wholly crushed . . . and discredited in the eyes of its people will danger to the United States subside."

"Only then," he added, "shall we in our land be free from that hideous danger and be able once again to turn to paths of peace.

"I say . . . without hesitation or reserve that our own country, our cities, our homes, are in dire peril from the overwhelming ambition and the potential power of that Japanese military machine — a power that renders Japan potentially the strongest nation in the world—potentially stronger than Great Britain or Germany or Russia or the United States."

Mr. Grew, who was envoy to Tokyo at the time Pearl Harbor was attacked, said that "one fact is as certain as the law of gravity. If we should allow the Japanese to dig in permanently in the far-flung areas now occupied, if we should allow them to consolidate and to crystallize their ill-gotten gains, if we should allow them time to fortify those gains . . . as they assuredly will attempt to do, it would be only a question of time before they attempted the conquest of American territory nearer home."

The diplomat was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He will speak at Bowdoin College Commencement this afternoon, but the passing on in Ottawa of his son-in-law, Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, U. S. Minister to Canada, caused cancellation of a speaking engagement in Portland, Maine, tonight.

Big Housing Project At South Portland Nearing Completion

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 25 (AP)—A $10,000,000 ship builders' housing project which started out to be a block of barracks but developed into 60 miniature hotels before leaving the architect's drawing boards neared completion here today.

William E. Heenan, Maritime Commission official in charge of construction, reported that six units were ready for occupancy and all would be completed within a month. Ground was broken Dec. 1.

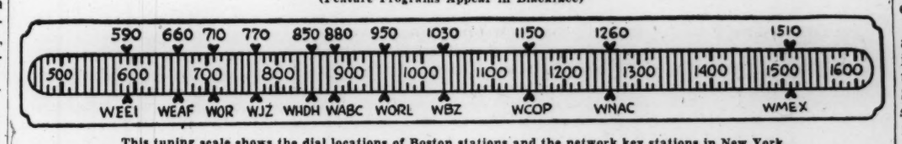
Designed to house 1,000 workers in its 900 rooms, the project would in effect, officials said, be New England's largest hotel with the exception of Boston's Statler.

Each unit contains, on the average, 15 rooms which may be used individually or as apartments of two and three connecting rooms. Some units will house single men, some single women and others married workers and their families.

The two-story, wooden buildings will be furnished completely, even to linen, and maid and janitor service will be provided. Meals will be available at a central cafeteria.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music .....
3:30	Snapshots: "Post".	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Waltz Time; News.....	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00	News Service	Quiz Kids: J Kelly, m. c.	'Backstage Wife': sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Glenn Gray's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	'Stella Dallas": sketch.	Dick and Harry: Variety	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
4:30	The Family Front..	Club Matinee: variety....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	show with Bob Trend-	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:45	Del Castillo, organ.	Club Matinee; News.....	"Widder Brown": sketch	ler's Orchestra	Ink Spots: Songs.....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies..	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music..	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments.....	Newscast.....	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup: Sports..	Sports Program .....
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest: Music....	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today....	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	March to Victory.....
7:15	Orson Welles, drama	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	James T. Chirurg, talk..	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie": sketch .	"The Lone Ranger":	'Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch..	'Western dramatization.	'ABC of OPA' R'nd Table	John Barry, comment..	Navy Russian Relief
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz....	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America....	"Sizing Up the News"..	Show .....
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz....	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Cavalcade of America....	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz...	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz...	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": drama	Drama .....
9:00	Theater: Joan Blondell; Alan Ladd;	"Counterspy": espionage drama	"Great Artists": Lawrence Tibbett, Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Wagner: Parsifal and Lohengrin
9:15				News Service	
9:30	Laird Cregar; 'This	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Selections .....
9:45	Gun for Hire'....	Orchestra: talk	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	tion Board; guest panel	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Mary Astor,	Raymond Gram Swing....	Josephine, Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15	'Across the Pacific'	Gracie Fields, com. songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or,	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense ...	Basin Street Chamber	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news....	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News: World War II	Music Society: orchestra	Music: M Piastro, cond.	Music That Endures.....	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News: Wm. Shirer..	Dance orchestra	News; Songs of Allies..	News Service	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:15	Rideout: Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Hubertus Van Mook, talk	Harold Grant's Orch....
11:30	Works of Music...	Fishermen's Program ...	Sec. Robert P. Patterson	"Radio Newsreel" with	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music; sketch	Sportscast: News	Dr. Charles Thomson...	Arthur Mann	Day's End: News.....

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Recital	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer's"	News report	Musical Clock; News....	News comments	.....
7:30	Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup: songs	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45	News: War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	"Tune-Up Time"	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15	Caroline Cabot.....	Musical Program	Military Band	George and Dixie: News.	Musical Timetable ....
8:30	Carl Moore's Club...	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview..	Musical Timetable ....
8:45	Carl Moore: News..	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview..	Musical Timetable ....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"...	Parade of Stars.....	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"...	Imogene Wolcott, food..	Spotlight Revue: organ..	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"...	Treasury Star Parade...	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music.....	News; Military Band....	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War...	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy".....
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill": sk.	Fishermen's Program ...	"Help Mate": sketch...	Harold L. Ickes: "The Oil	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	"Woman of America": sk.	Situation"	Mason .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor...	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch..	N. E. Cupboard	Kick-Conga! .....
11:15	Second Husband ...	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook.	Jane Underwood, news..
11:30	Bright Horizons ...	Memory Lane; Music ...	"Snow Village": sketch.	House Party: Variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane; Music ...	"David Harum": sketch	Show	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter: news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch.	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	Jimmie Fidler, talk.....	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk..	Earl Wrightson, songs..	"Aunt Jenny": sketch...	'Melodies by Miller"....	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk...	Organ; vocalist	"Big Sister": sketch ..	News; Fashion Talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Marguerite Porter .....
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour".....	"Guiding Light".....	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics: Music...
2:45	"Pepper Young's"....	"The Victory Hour".....	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News reports .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Mary Marlin": sketch...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music .....
3:30	E. E. Horton "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Earl Weidner, Organ....	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch.	News; Affairs of Tom,	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Dick & Harry, Variety	Leo Reisman's Orch....
4:30	Book talk	Club Matinee: Variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Show with Bob Trend-	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..
4:45	Mountain Music	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"..	ler's Orchestra	Andrews Sisters, songs..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"...	News; Sports Matinee ..	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
5:15	Date Book: Follies..	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee: Taxes...	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk..	"Superman": sketch....	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News service .....
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup: Sports..	Sports; Rus'n War Relief
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music....	News from Abroad.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	A Man and His Band....	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James' Orch..	Sammy Dale's Orch.....	News of the World.....	Milt Herth's Trio	News Service .....
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"..	Eyes-Ears Army Air Force
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Don Reid's Orchestra....	John Carter, songs.....
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Goodwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	George Duffy's Orch....	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Charlie Agnew's Orch...	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Charlie Agnew's Orch...	Variety Hour .....
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15	Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Art Kassel's Orchestra..	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Orchestra: Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety: Bruins Hockey
10:00	Daytime Showcase:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news..	Bruins Hockey Game....
10:15	"Let's Pretend" ..	Gracie Fields: songs....	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Art Kassell's Orch.....	Hockey Game; News.....
10:30	Charles P. Taft....	"This Nation at War"...	Red Skelton and Co.....	Paul Schubert, news....	Fats Waller's Orch.....
10:45	News; World War II	"This Nation at War"...	Red Skelton and Co.....	Treasury Star Parade...	Griff Williams' Orch...
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Red Norvo's Orch.....	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout: Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	'What Can I Do?': drama	Dance orchestra	Lawrence Walk's Orch..
11:30	Works of Music..	Fishermen's Program ...	"Music You Want".....	"Sinfonietta," Alfred	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music; Dance Orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want".....	Wallenstein, conductor.	Day's End; News.....

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Talk on Australia. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.

London—8:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32meg., 29.3m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m. — The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m. — Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Jan. 26

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

RED CAP TOPS ALL REFRESH-R

The Sensational Odor Remover Leaves A Lasting Fragrance SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR

For Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Closed-up Room . . . Careless Animal Pets.

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Unemployment Board in Maine Has Large Fund

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 25—Since 1938, the first year it began to pay benefits, the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission has paid benefits totaling $13,726,661. Since 1936 the M. U. C. C. has received in the form of employer contributions the sum of $27,472,646 and as of November 30 the Commission reported a cash balance on hand of $14,090,725, the largest in its history.

The size of the cash balance plus the fact that benefit payments currently are at the lowest ebb on record is expected by some to lend impetus to the anticipated move to establish experience rating as part of the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission law. Although some objections will be raised by labor, there is a feeling that the arguments for experience rating may find ready listeners in the Legislature.

It is believed, however, that with a provision that the law provide experience rating may be stopped once the balance drops below a safe figure that opposition may dwindle to the point of expiration.

The records of the M. U. C. C. again reflect the current period of prosperity that Maine is enjoying and which, as pointed out last week, has resulted in drastic decreases in State, local and Federal relief. In 1938, for example, the M. U. C. C. issued benefits totaling $4,537,809, whereas up to Nov. 30, 1942 (the last date available at this time), the M. U. C. C. had paid out but $1,121,669 in benefits.

In 1938 employer contributions totaled $3,605,592 out of a gross revenue of $3,897,453, which meant that the M. U. C. C. actually was paying out $1.16 for every dollar of revenue. By contrast, in 1942 up to November 30, gross receipts were $5,797,971 and payments $1,121,669 or 19 cents on the dollar.

The vastly improved situation is shown in manweeks, also. Only two years ago—in 1940—the Commission paid compensation for 535,580 weeks of unemployment. In 1942 (to November 30) there had been but 133,440 weeks for which compensation was paid.

Liquor Issue

As has been reported, the Maine State Liquor Commission and the liquor situation generally throughout the State will be a major topic of debate at this session of the Legislature. Bearing out this prophecy, one important bill already has been introduced. This would limit the sale of bottled beer to Commission-operated stores and eliminate cocktail lounges entirely from the picture. Beer parlors, source of a major complaint, also would be eliminated leaving the States stores as the sole reservoirs for liquor in the State.

The bill was introduced by Senator Good (R). Some feel it definitely is in line with public expression of opinion in the last referendum on the liquor question when beer parlors were voted out by several communities as were cocktail lounges. The Legislature, however, must of necessity face the liquor problem very seriously. Revenue from the State Liquor Commission is one of the most vital income sources the State now has.

OPA Workers Told Not to Engage In Political Activity

As the time nears for many municipal and town elections in Massachusetts, members of local war price and rationing boards in the State were warned by the Office of Price Administration that they must refrain from engaging in political activity, or resign from the boards.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, acting State OPA Director, said today, "I want to make it absolutely clear that no member of OPA, full time or part time, paid or voluntary, including members of local boards and their staffs, may take any part whatever in any political activity whether for themselves or anyone else."

He added that even filing of papers by a board member or the announcement in the press of his candidacy for public office would be considered sufficient evidence that the person had become a candidate for public office.

WPB Names Proctor Its Regional Counsel

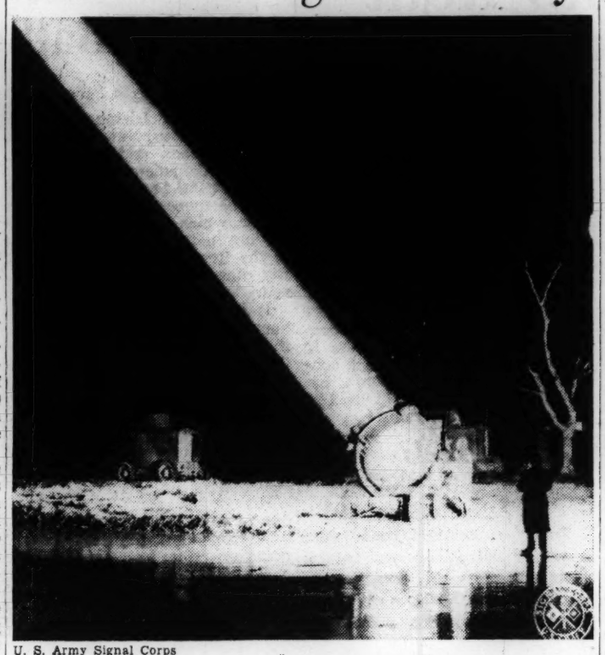
Edward O. Proctor of Newton Center, has been appointed New England regional attorney of the War Production Board, to succeed Charles M. Storey of Boston, it was announced by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional WPB director.

Mr. Proctor has resigned from the Massachusetts State Office of Price Administration, where he has been serving as an enforcement attorney since last June. He was Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts from 1937 to 1940, and was afterward engaged in private law practice with Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, as his partner.

Lecture Postponed

The special lecture on "Aviation in the Postwar World," which was to have been given by Dr. Ross McFarland tomorrow at the Y. W. C. A. Workshops, 14 Clarendon Street, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, March 2.

Pins Planes Against the Sky



U. S. Army Signal Corps

Searchlight Crews Are 'Moonlight Cavalry'

At the Camp Edwards Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center, a searchlight unit sends an 800,000,000 candle-power shaft of light high into the skies over Cape Cod to track enemy aircraft and point out targets for gun crews. Their shafts may be seen almost nightly.

Edwards' 'Moonlight Cavalry' Tracks Planes Over Camp

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass, Jan. 25—The great misty fingers of light which can be seen crisscrossing each other like giant lattice work in the night skies over upper Cape Cod, are not the work of a mythical hand, but are the 800,000,000 candlepower beams operated by members of searchlight units of Camp Edwards' Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center, ceaselessly tracking planes of the Tow Target Squadron in preparation for their more serious task of illuminating enemy aircraft for gun batteries and fighter squadrons.

Probably no other phase of the great training program carried out in the AAATC here attracts more attention than the drill of the searchlights. Almost universally the question is asked "How in the world does the Army finance the use of such tremendous amounts of power?"

Special Maneuvers

Ask anyone in a searchlight unit and he will assure you that the carbon arcs used, together with the huge 60-inch reflectors, cut down the cost of operation to an amazing mimimum.

Recently a veritable circus of light shining in the skies over Logan Field was the result of special training exercises conducted under the personal direction of Brig.-Gen. M. C. Handwerk, commanding general of the AAATC.

The training of efficient searchlight units is no small part of the Antiaircraft Artillery training program. It's a hard life for those soldiers selected for duty with the "Moonlight Cavalry," as it is often called, because they have to drill in the daytime and then haul the lights out at night for the actual practical experience in picking up and carrying planes in the darkness.

"But how do you find the target in the first place?" This is another stock question put to all searchlight men. Most outsiders are familiar with the sound locator from comic strips and magazine cartoons. A lot of enemy representatives would give much to know the details of certain other position finding instruments in the possession of searchlight battalions.

Yellow Finger of Light

Direction, azimuth, elevation of the approaching plane—all find their way to the control stations. Still blacked out, the control station operator, peers into the night through his powerful binoculars. The target is located, the stage is set. A quick command, and it is another "flick."

The same thrill which runs through a gun battery when a direct hit destroys the target is also felt by members of the searchlight section when it makes a pick-up. One moment total blackout; the next, a great yellow finger of light pins the plane to the sky. Other surrounding lights quickly join and no matter how the pilot twists and turns he can't escape. In the theater of operations when a searchlight section gets its pick-up and the enemy pilot finds himself in the center of that blinding beam, he soon learns that "school's out," for him at least.

It's a tiring task, this night work with the "flashlights" the boys say, but ask an Englishman about their value in defense against enemy planes. Even though the men return from their night's problem so weary they can only flop on their bunks, the searchlight crews wouldn't trade places with any gun-crew ever formed.

N. E. Officials See OPA Hog Order As Production Snag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 25—As a result of a meeting here between Commissioners of Agriculture of the six New England States and Gov. Robert O. Blood, an appeal is expected to be made to authorities in Washington for a change in a recent OPA order that it is contended hampers the raising of hogs.

Under OPA order No. 10 no person is permitted to kill more hogs in 1943 than he did in 1942. This, it is pointed out by the agriculture leaders, works against the Government's program for the raising of more meat. New Hampshire Agriculture Commissioner Andrew Felker says that the farmer who raised one pig last year and is raising two this year cannot afford to send the extra hog to a metropolitan market for slaughter.

The dream of a pig in every back yard will never materialize under this order, the agricultural leaders warn. Its chief effect, they say, will be a reduction in New England's hog production.

The conference also brought out the acuteness of the farm feed problem and the new threat to New Hampshire's milk supply. Many of the high proteins that formerly went for animal feed are now being diverted for use for human beings. And the New Hampshire milk supply, which was strengthened several weeks ago with increased prices is again threatened because of new increases in the Boston and New York markets. This means, according to agricultural leaders, that New York is once again drawing from the normal Boston sources and Boston is drawing from New Hampshire.

Bertram B. Conrad

Bertram B. Conrad, who passed on in Brookline yesterday, was Vice-President of Conrad & Company, and son of the founder of the widely known women's wear department store.

Born in Salem, Mr. Conrad graduated from high school there and immediately went to work for the Conrad firm. Together with his brother, Sydney S. Conrad, whom he assisted in the conduct of the business, he became well known as one of the first Boston merchants to introduce modern retailing methods to the city.

He was an ardent yachtsman and was a member of the Beverly Yacht Club of Marion, and the Charles River Country Club. He also was a member of the University Club and a charter member of the old Boston Athletic Association.

Army Blocks Whiting Fish Boston Trial

Here's another "fish" story, only in this case nutrition experts and heads of Massachusetts State institutions are still shaking their heads and saying, "This one is true."

They will not soon forget how the United States Army came between them and some heaping plates of "nutritious" Whiting fish at a meeting in the Hotel Statler the other night, details of which are getting out only today.

The experts were to have been given a tangible demonstration of the value of this little known fish as a substitute for meat. It was something of a climax to three weeks of ballyhooing by college and civic organizations, educating the consumer to a new source of food "both plentiful and cheap."

"Just the thing for meatless days," they were told.

The experts sat down and started to eat. "Why, this is red perch," one of them exclaimed.

They had to be told that the New England Fisheries at the last moment had called on the telephone to say: "Sorry about the Whiting fish, but the Army has bought up our supplies."

Now the public educational program will shift its emphasis from Whiting fish to . . . well, the military has its secrets, why not civilians? On the other hand, how will the public know that red perch and mussels and other little known fish foods are still plentiful and reasonably priced unless the information is publicized.

Until April comes and the Whiting fish begin to bite again, consumers will have to disguise their curiosity concerning the merits of this unfamiliar food. Even then, civic organizations engaged in the popularization of new food sources cannot be too sure the Army did not take an unusual liking for Whiting fish.

Motorists Warned To Beware Certain Radiator Solutions

With the manufacture of salt and petroleum anti-freeze solutions for automobiles prohibited by the War Production Board, as announced recently, the Boston Better Business Bureau warns motorists to check-up on the anti-freeze solutions in their cars. Certain anti-freeze compounds will not provide the necessary protection and may also cause serious damage to motors.

The WPB, acting on widespread complaints from motorists and truck operators, has prohibited the manufacture of anti-freeze solutions compounded with inorganic salts or petroleum distillates. This refers to solutions containing calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, or sodium chlorides, as well as petroleum distillates.

Hundreds of motorists here and throughout the country have used solutions of these types, in most cases without knowledge of the contents because of failure of labeling to specify contents or because of false or misleading labeling or representations. Sale of substitute anti-freeze solutions had been encouraged by shortage of standard anti-freeze solutions.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Henrik F. Twardzik. Through Feb. 10.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits by Erling Roberts. Through Jan. 29. Open daily 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous group of American paintings.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Group show in new "War Gallery"; paintings of "Coastline for Defense," and exhibition of late 19th century drawings by Artur Holmi. Jan. 26-Feb. 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of the sea by Alphonse J. Shelton. Through Jan. 30.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.

Institute of Modern Art, 216 Beacon Street—American Negro artists, paintings and sculpture. Jan. 30.

Newton Center Woman's Club—All Newton exhibition. Open afternoons, 2-4:30, except Sundays.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Emil J. Kosa. Through Feb. 6.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French Romanticism of the eighteen-thirties, Persian paintings and decorative arts, XIV-XVII centuries. Selection of the Ernest Blaney Dane and Helen Pratt Dane collection of Chinese jades, crystals, pottery, porcelains. Roman art and culture in coins. Through Feb. 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30-5:30 Sundays. Paintings and drawings by Charles Dana Gibson. A Retrospective Exhibition. Through Feb. 21; contemporary European paintings; early silver of the First Church, Boston; recent accessions including an altar-piece by Veronese; contemporary American prints, etchings by Cruikshank, Incunabula of Lithography.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Water colors by Alice Harmon Shaw. Through January.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—"Exhibition of Britain at War," illustrations by Homer; wood engravings by Frank French and Stephen G. Putnam. Through January.

Durham: University of New Hampshire—Exhibition entitled "Photography is an Art." Through Feb. 6.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—American paintings from the Revolution through the Civil War.

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Portraits and drawings by Wilfred I. Duphiney. Through Feb. 7.

Music and Plays—Art in Cambridge

Self-Portrait of Emil J. Kosa, Jr.

In an exhibition of the California painter's work at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.

Luboshutz and Nemenoff

So-and-So strikes a wonderfully firm and steady bass, we are wont to say in praise of his or her piano-playing; and the compliment could be passed to both Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, who presented a program of two-piano music at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. But literally considered, such approval is of a left-handed sort, since the bass of a keyboard instrument, being located on the left, must, in the main run of performance, be struck by the hand which the Greeks called the one of good omen.

Now who knows but all this left-hand firmness and steadiness is mere studio convention, and something quite remote from beauty or charm of effect? In the Chopin Rondo which the team of executants offered yesterday in the second half of their program, Mme. Nemenoff had occasion two or three times, according to the composer's demand, to cross her right hand down over her left to hit a low note. The sound of that note had a ring and a clang—a color, as we often say—that a bass note in regular experience never has.

One note, anyway, is enough to make a concert memorable; and for this particular recital here it befell. The right hand in this case knew what the left hand did, and knew it better. Nor could anyone be surprised that the interesting moment occurred in the interpretation of something by Chopin, greatest, most people think, of piana composers.

Again as to Chopin, his Rondo served to show what different types two-piano music and solo-music and solo-piano music are. The Rondo betrays the composer as stylist in every measure, and yet as a type of expression it is as remote from a Chopin nocturne as anything could be.

Two pianos can, indeed, be made to hitch up in a serious way; they will do it for Bach (Sonata in G major) and for Handel (Passacaglia), as Mr. Luboshutz and Mme. Nemenoff proved at the opening of their recital. Those old composers, we have to remind ourselves though, knew nothing about pianos. The instruments they wrote for were something else altogether.

The predilections of two pianos are the comic, the sentimental, the florid, the rhetorical, the showy. The hits of the Sunday matinee were Moussorgsky's Coronation Scene from "Boris Godounoff," Shostakovitch's Polka, Glinka's "The Lark," and Stravinsky's Russian Dance; all arranged for two pianos by Mr. Luboshutz.

Two pianos take us to the lighter side of music; and there they are entertaining to a high degree. They must have masterful players, too; and a thousand times better when a Loboshutz-Nemenoff pair make a special profession of the style than when artists even of the highest distinction as soloists get together by chance and improvisation.

W. P. T.

Another Week of 'Follies'

The engagement of the "Ziegfeld Follies" at the Shubert has been extended by one more week, carrying the Boston booking to Saturday, Feb. 13.

To Give 'Abraham Lincoln'

John Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln," will be given by the Tributary Theater on Feb. 12 at a theater which will be announced later.

French Romantic Paintings And Prints Shown at Fogg

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, a selection of paintings, prints, drawings and books related to the French Romantic movement of the 1830's will be on exhibition through Feb. 12. The material has been chosen to illustrate the lectures in a course at Harvard on French Romantic dramatists. The Fogg Museum in recent years has prepared a number of such exhibitions to supplement academic topics. The arts are found to shed light upon all branches of learning.

Romanticism comes in the 1830's not to replace and destroy Classicism, but to supplement it. The one tendency involves the other; like light and shadow, they are mutually qualifying. At this moment the Romanticist provided warmth to contrast with the cool perfectionism of the Academy. Géricault set off the fuse with his dramatic "The Raft of the Medusa." The subject, the presentation, the unconventionality were inflammatory. It was histrionic, violent, and topical. Romanticists lacked the detachment, distance, and aloofness cultivated by painters of the Institute. There is a drawing by Géricault, "Mounted Hussar Racing," that puts him into the tradition of Rubens and even Leonardo of "The Battle of Anghiari." The romantic painter gives full play to lines of movement, enunciates rhythms, and heightens accents. His subjects vary; they may be historical or poetical; they may treat human beings or nature.

The exhibition in Cambridge shows many trends and influences. Ingres and David are the standard-bearers of Classicism, Géricault and Delacroix assert the Romantic emancipation. The former are calculated and composed in procedure; the latter, expressive and emotional This revolution was promoted in the theater by Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas, père. There were many sources of influence, Byron, Constable, Bonington, Turner. Napoleon was depicted in triumph and defeat. Netherlands, Italian, German influences penetrated the French ateliers. The era of caricature dawned with the publication of La Caricature and Le Charivari in the 1830's.

The Romanticist wore a scarlet waistcoat and fought for his principles. Duels followed the première of Hugo's "Hernani" in 1830 so violent was the difference between the coteries. Discussions of "What is art?" and "What is beauty?" continue to this day. Gauguin, Matisse, Rouault, and Picasso are later romantics. Picasso has his moments of classicism, too. For in our own time we have discovered that not only are Classicism and Romanticism aspects of the same phenomenon, but both tendencies may even combine in the viewpoint of one man.

Opening Tonight

At the Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," revival of Benn W. Levy's farce-comedy, presented by Henry Duffy with Edward Everett Horton to head a cast which includes Gavin Muir, Marjorie Wilson, and Eleanor Lawson. John Holden staged the production. Curtain at 8:30.

Holmes in Africa

Burton Holmes' travelogue on North Africa, given in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon, was of exceptional interest, not only because of its topicality, but also because of its intrinsic appeal.

Mr. Holmes of course did not pretend that he had been accompanying the armed forces of Britain and America in their recent invasion. His talk and the motion pictures and stills that illustrated it were the product of two former visits, the first in 1894 and the second in 1923, and a third, to Libya, during the administration of Balbo.

Saturday's tour started at Gibraltar, proceeded to Dakar, Casablanca, Marrakesh, Rabat, Fez, Algiers, Tunis and the site of ancient Carthage, Tripoli, Malta, and Suez. The audience, which was large and appreciative throughout, paid a special tribute to the heroic defenders of Malta.

Next Saturday Mr. Holmes' subject will be "New England, Cradle of Our Liberties."

Peggy Stuart Concert

Peggy Stuart, pianist, will present a program of her own compositions and classical selections at the Women's City Club, Thursday at 4 p. m. Heinrich Gebhard will play the orchestral parts of two of the numbers on a second piano. Opening the program will be her own composition, Sinfonietta for piano and orchestra, to be followed by selections from Chopin, Mompou, and Turina. Two more groups of Miss Stuart's compositions will conclude the program, the last a rhapsody for piano and orchestra.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. A repetition of the Monday evening concert. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff. Peter Lorre. 9:40 a. m., 12:25 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne, 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55.

Esquire—"Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young, Ethel Waters. 2:10, 6, 9:20. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Exeter—"I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 1:50, 4:58, 8:05. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson, 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Carnival of Winter Sports," 1, 3, 5, 7 9.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers, 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Here We Go Again," Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 2:15, 5:15, 8.

Metropolitan—"Ice Capades Revue," 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard, Susan Hayward. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 10:05. "Dr. I. Q." 9:30 p. m.

Modern—"Springtime in the Rockies, Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Paramount—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:05, 6:20, 8:35, 10:45. Stage show: 10:45 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.

Scollay—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Eyes of the Navy," "Edwin C. Hill Reviews the News," "America's Battle of Beauty," "The Great Glover," latest news and cartoons. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:20 a. m., 3:10, 6:27, 10:07. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:37, 4:54, 8:34.

Telepix—"Target for Tonight," Leopold Stokowski," "Billiards and Pool Experts," "Thaw Expedition," two cartoons, 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"The Crime Smasher," Cosmo Jones. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:25, 6:45, 9. "Madam Spy," Constance Bennett. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10:05.

Tremont—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:25, 8:40. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. 9 a. m. 12:20, 3:35, 6:55, 10:10.

Uptown—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:20 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olmpia—"Now Voyager," Bette Davis. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, P. Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, R. Cummings. "Highways by Night," R. Carlson, J. Randolph.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Cleveland Circle: "Flying Fortress" Richard Green, Carla Lehman. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg.
Coolidge: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 2, 8.
University: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 1:35, 5, 8:15. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 3:30, 6:50, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. "Moscow Strikes Back," "March of Time."
Codman Square: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 3:33, 7, 9:53. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 2:10, 8:30.
Park: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
Hyde Park: "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. "The Living Ghost," James Dunn.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, C. Lehman. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg, Bert Gordon. 1:30, 4:47, 8:03. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:44, 6, 9:17.
Mystic: "Undying Monster," John Howard, James Ellison. 2:08, 7 9:58. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 3:20, 8:33.
Strand: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 3:15, 9:10. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:55, 8.
Orpheum: "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 2:20, 8:15. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:40, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
Fellsway: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.
Strand: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, "Secret Enemies," Faye Emerson, Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. 2, 8.
Revere: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Joe Smith, Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.
Strand: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Through Different Eyes," Mary Howard.
Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:09, 7:54. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Fibber McGee and Molly. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lolyd Nolan. 2, 8.
Coolidge: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "March of Time's Prelude to Victory." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON— West Newton: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Roger. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 7:45. No matinees Mondays and Wednesdays.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore.

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German Retreat From Caucasus Degenerating Into Rout

Continued from Page 1

farther north, already are within 78 miles of Kharkov.

The Soviet communiqué, as recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London, said that in this area where the Russians have pressed closest to Kharkov another enemy group had been liquidated and 1,100 officers and men taken prisoner. Included in the booty, it was reported, were 260 trucks. Another unidentified community was said to have been captured.

The Red Army of the Caucasus struck out during the night from Peschanokopskoye on the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway and occupied several dozen more populated places, said the communiqué. Cossacks joined in this fighting and fought their way forward between 18 and 24 miles, it was said.

The entire eastern and central regions of the Caucasus have been cleared of the Germans and the remaining Nazi troops there are concentrated in the northwest, Russian advices said.

The terrain between the Lower Don River and the Salsk-Tikhoretsk railway on which the Russians are firmly entrenched offers few elements of natural resistance and would be difficult to hold against the powerful blows the Russians have been striking in their current offensive, observers said.

Germans Abandoning Positions in Caucasus

Dispatches from the front indicated the Germans fully realized the difficulty of their positions and were abandoning their last positions in the Caucasus.

Russian forces moving northwestward from Armavir on the Rostov-Baku railway line, meanwhile, drove northward and a communiqué reported the capture of several places approximately 20 miles north of the city.

It was not certain whether Russian forces at Peschanokopskoye would drive on Rostov immediately or push southwest to cut the Rostov-Tikhorestsk railway, thus isolating German forces around Kropotkin, Maikop, and Krasnodar.

The Russians said the Red Army has further scrambled the German lines of communication north of Rostov by occupying a 50-mile stretch of the Moscow-Donbas railway between recaptured Starobelsk and Kondrashevskaya, where the railway joins the Millerovo-Voroshilovgrad line just northeast of Voroshilovgrad.

Starobelsk was taken after bitter fighting. Russian dispatches reported the opposing forces fought in the streets of the city as the Germans withdrew house by house. One Soviet unit accounted for 2,500 of the enemy, it was said.

Another communiqué reported that 1,600 prisoners were taken on the Voronezh front where Russian tankmen were said to be wiping up scattered groups of surrounded enemy forces. The garrison of Volokonovka, it was reported, refused to lay down its arms and was wiped out.

Meanwhile a German communiqué said that "in order to shorten the front the bridgehead of Voronezh was evacuated according to plan and without interference by the enemy."

The Russians never have conceded that Axis troops were in possession of the city.

Voronezh has been the hinge between the central and southern parts of the Eastern Front, marking the northern limit of the Russian offensives in the south which began Nov. 19.

Millionth Axis Ship Ton Sunk in Mediterranean

By the Associated Press

Alexandria, Jan. 25

Almost coincident with occupation of Tripoli there came a British Navy announcement today of the sinking by a British submarine of the millionth ton of Axis shipping in the Mediterranean.

The Commander of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood, paid tribute to "this amazing feat, which has certainly contributed to the defeat of the enemy along the African Coast."

North Africa:

British Pushing Toward Tunisia

The main body of the victorious British Eighth Army neared the Tunisian border in swift pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel as he raced toward a union with Col. Gen Jürgen von Arnim's forces defending the Axis powers' last foothold on the African Continent.

It was considered possible that British vanguards already had speared into Tunisia.

Virtually all of Marshal Rommel's forces—perhaps some 60,000 to 70,000 men—were reported in Tunisia and the speed of their flight indicated they might not even pause for a stand at the Mareth Line, the system of defenses which the French erected before the war some 65 miles west of the Libyan border.

A British broadcast reported by the Office of War Information in Washington said that rapid reconnaissance units of the Eighth Army had crossed Tunisia's eastern frontier. The BBC cited reports from North Africa as the sources for its announcement.

"Our troops continued their advance to the west," said British headquarters in Cairo, without stating the specific extent of Sunday's gains.

Allied airmen striking from the east attacked the port of Zuara, 65 miles west of Tripoli and ranged as deep as 60 miles into Tunisia to blast at Marshal Rommel's communications and airfield facilities. An Axis merchant ship was reported broken in two, another fired, and a destroyer damaged north of Sicily during a series of aerial sweeps across the Central Mediterranean.

The Italian High Command communique broadcast from Rome said there was "limited activity between the enemy's advanced elements and our rearguard units in Western Tripolitania" while the Rommel forces continued toward their new line—a position which the bulletin did not identify.

Axis Sub Reports Sinking Transport

A Fascist submarine was declared to have sunk a large transport from an Allied convoy.

Leading military observers here expressed belief that Marshal Rommel might hesitate to halt and give battle to the Eighth Army because of the danger that Allied forces in Central Tunisia might drive through to the coast and thus cut him off completely from General von Arnim.

Possibility that the Allies were preparing for such a thrust was seen in Axis radio reports that a huge force of American troops were massing at Tebessa on the Algerian-Tunisian frontier, about 145 miles west of Sfax.

Sfax is roughly 150 miles from the Libyan-Tunisian frontier and about the same distance south of Tunis.

Moscow Radio, as recorded by CBS, said that the British capture of Tripoli "bears witness to the ever-growing onslaught of the British Army." The Moscow newspaper Pravda wrote that "the Germans wanted a war of extermination and now they are getting it."

Meanwhile, the much-bombed island of Malta put out all its flags to celebrate the fall of Tripoli, while bands played in the streets.

Tripoli, according to Virginio Gayda, Signor Mussolini's mouthpiece, had been in process of evacuation for weeks, when the British Eighth Army was more than 1,000 miles away. The British, said Signor Gayda, were unaware of this and had expected strong resistance, which greatly delayed their advance.

Tunisian Front Reported as Tense

The despatch said the front was "tense with the anticipation" of big developments to come.

The French communiqué also reported other local clashes north of Ousseltia and further east in the mountains, over which General von Arnim is seeking to win control to protect his communications with Marshal Rommel.

An Allied headquarters communiqué issued in Tunisia indicated the German chieftain had achieved some success in this objective, reporting that the enemy had occupied the important mountain of Gebel Bou Dabous on the east side of the Ousseltia Valley.

The mountain dominates the plains around the Moslem religious center of Kairouan, 75 miles south of Tunis and 30 miles west of the port of Sousse.

The Allied communiqué told of heavy aerial attacks on Axis communications and an airfield in the Kairouan region, as well as raids on Bizerte harbor, the coastal road to Tripolitania, and shipping off the eastern Tunisian coast.

Meanwhile Allied airmen smashed at enemy shipping trying to escape from the harbor of Zuara, according to a British communiqué.

The announcement failed to indicate the exact extent of the Eighth Army's progress, saying merely that "our troops continued their advance to the west."

Solomon Islands:

Americans Launch Air, Sea, Land Drive

American forces on a general offensive in the Solomon Islands were reported by the Navy to have won seven important positions from the enemy on Guadalcanal, to have killed 201 Japanese soldiers and captured 40, and to have virtually wiped out an enemy island base 190 miles to the northwest by sea and air attack.

The places captured, a communiqué said, were six important elevations west of the American airfield on Guadalcanal and the coastal village of Kokumbona where quantities of stores and equipment were seized.

This meant that American front lines had been advanced about two to three miles beyond previously held Point Cruz which had been the furthest known point of advance on the coast.

The front apparently is being pushed forward in an effort to bottle up and eventually wipe out dwindling Japanese forces on the northwestern end of the island. The enemy still holds about 16 miles of coastline on the northern side of Guadalcanal.

The heavy attacks against the Japanese island base were delivered by both airplanes and warships on Saturday and Sunday, the communiqué said. The island attacked was Kolombangara in the Munda area of the New Georgia group.

Airdromes at that New Britain stronghold of the enemy were the main target.

"Our heavy bombers attacked enemy airdromes before dawn, starting large fires, visible for 75 miles, in the runway and dispersal areas," the communiqué reported.

"Searchlight positions were bombed and strafed, two being extinguished."

A heavy bomber raided Dili, in Portuguese Timor, and drove off two intercepting Japanese fighters, probably shooting down one.

South Pacific:

Japanese Bases Bombed by Americans

American aircraft struck at Japanese bases in the Pacific in seven raids last Friday and Saturday, the Navy reported over the week end, while the enemy countered with aerial assaults on Guadalcanal and Espiritu Santo Island.

In four raids Saturday, American bombers inflicted heavy damage on the Japanese air base at Munda, on New Georgia Island in the Central Solomons. The Navy communiué said antiaircraft batteries were destroyed, fires were started, and an explosion indicated that an ammunition dump was hit.

American offensives covered in the communiué started Friday morning with a Flying Fortress attack on a Japanese position at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island. On Saturday, a Flying Fortress bombed enemy positions at Kahili and Ballale Island in the Northwestern Solomons.

The Japanese struck with air attacks on an American base on Espiritu Santo Island in the New Hebrides group, which is southeast of the Solomons, and on Guadalcanal. Details were not reported. The raid on Espiritu Santo occurred the night of Jan. 22-23, the Navy said, and the attack on Guadalcanal the following night.

The communiué said that 145 Japanese were killed in ground fighting on Guadalcanal from Wednesday through Friday.

RAF Hits Reich:

Dual Raid Follows Fortress Attack

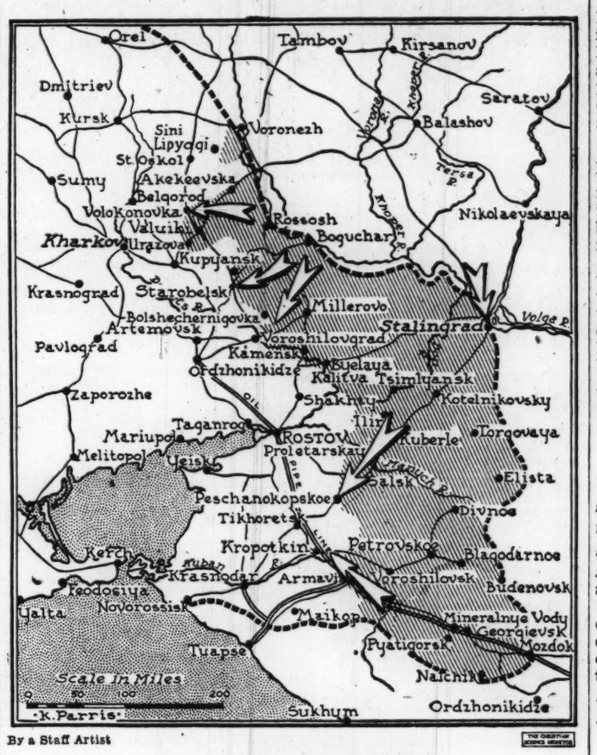
The Royal Air Force dealt the German war machine two smashing blows Saturday night, blasting the U-boat nest at Lorient for the fourth time within 10 days and pouring a cargo of bombs on the center of industrial Western Germany.

Radio sttaions at Berlin, Königsberg, Leipzig, Stuttgart, and Luxemburg went off the air simultaneously Sunday night at 7:15 p. m., an indication that the Germans expected another Allied bombardment.

Following up Saturday's daylight attack by United States Flying Fortresses on Lorient, the RAF's heaviest bombers unleashed a "great weight" of high explosive and fire bombs in a concentrated 30-minute assault on the submarine pens and docks there.

Visibility was good, the British Air Ministry said, and many fires were left burning. Some of them returning pilots said, could be seen for 150 miles. Only three British bombers were reported missing from the night's two expeditions.

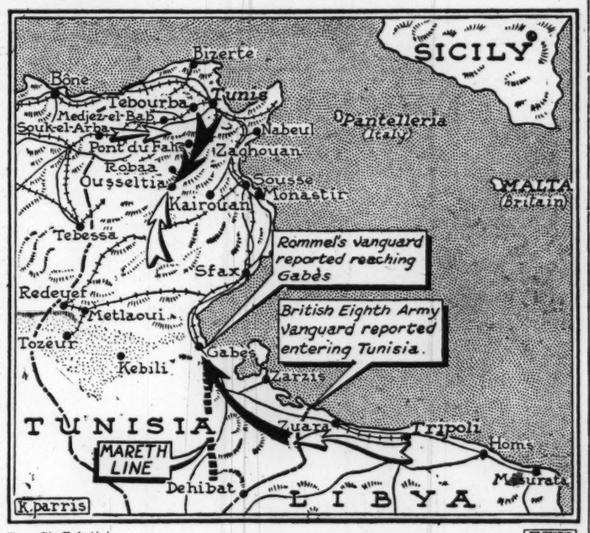
Lorient has been raided more than 50 times since it was converted into a submarine base in the summer of 1940. Its thick concrete-covered stockades are believed to accommodate at least 20 U-boats and possibly 30.



By a Staff Artist

Eastern Front Moves West

White arrows indicate the main points on the Eastern Front where Russians are forcing back the Germans. Broken line indicates farthest limits reached by the Germans in the advance against Moscow and Stalingrad. Shaded section is area recovered by the Russians since last November.



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines Forming in Tunisia

The military situation in Southern Tunisia still is undefined. Forces of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, as shown by black arrow, were retreating to the Mareth Line. One report said some units had reached Gabes. British forces (white arrow) were hard on their heels, the vanguard probably having crossed the Tunisian border from Tripolitania.

U-Boat Toll:

Submarine Sinkings In Atlantic Total 601

Enemy submarines have taken a toll of 601 Allied and neutral merchant ships in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor, the Associated Press count of officially announced sinkings showed.

Announcement of the sinking of eight vessels, two of them American, were made last week. Seven of the eight were sent to the bottom off South America.

Burma:

RAF Bombs Shwebo And Akyab Island

Royal Air Force bombers made a low-altitude attack on the Japanese airdrome at Shwebo in Central Burma Sunday night and simultaneously raided oft-bombed Akyab Island on the west coast, a British communiqué reported.

These assaults followed daylight patrols during which small shipping was attacked below Akyab and damage done to enemy installations at Gangaw, the communique said.

All British planes were said to have returned safely.

Meanwhile, the German Radio in a broadcast heard in London by the Associated Press said that "'new contingents of United States troops have landed at Karachi, India, and several points on the Persian Gulf."

The report is without Allied confirmation.

Antinoise Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Emphasis on observance of National Noise Abatement Week, to be held this year from May 30 to June 5, will focus on elimination of industrial, office, and in-the-house noises, the National Noise Abatement Council has announced. S. L. Hooper, Council President, said awards will be made to four cities in different population groups based on the efficiency of the noise-elimination campaign. Noise control in business is a "practical aid to increased war production," Mr. Hooper declared.

Nazis Want High Odds In Battles With RAF

Continued from Page 1.

men, Scotsmen, Irishmen, Welshmen, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, and Rhodesians.

Most Canadians here wear above the left breast pocket wings with the monogram RCAF in the center which means that though serving in the RAF they are still in the Royal Canadian Air Force. But others belong to the RAF itself.

It is one of the latter who is named as Canada's top scorer at the time of this writing. He is Pilot Officer Harry (Junior) Fenwick from Leamington, Ontario, now wearing the violet and white striped ribbon of Britain's Distinguished Flying Cross and credited with four enemy planes shot down and half a share in the destruction of another.

His citation reads: "A very keen fighter pilot. He has never hesitated to engage the enemy on every occasion regardless of the odds against him. He has personally destroyed four enemy aircraft and damaged several others."

First Combat Work

This slightly built young man who came straight out of high school to join the RAF had never fired a shot in combat before this campaign.

When I last saw him he was donning his scarf with enormous polka dots that has been disrespectfully described here as his college yell and was off to drop in on a French family with whom he has become very friendly.

The friendship dates from the time he dropped in on them far less formally and far more literally —from the skies. On that occasion he arrived in the vicinity of their farmhouse after being shot down. They gave him a big welcome, a big meal, a big time generally. The RAF boys can tell many tales of incidents like this in North Africa.

Latitude on Colors

Scarfs by the way are a matter in which pilots allow themselves some latitude on active service. The colors of many famous schools and clubs are to be seen, and there is a widespread fashion for white silk from parachutes.

One squadron burst out into checkered neckwear after a visit on leave to an Algiers restaurant where presumably there since had to be a replacement of table napkins.

Scarfs are won often with scarfing or "Bondoggle," fashioned of plastic windscreen material from German Messerschmitts or Focke-Wolfes.

Persons who have worked on this tough substance don't subscribe to the theory that the Germans are reduced to a poor quality of materials in the manufacture of aircraft.

The adaptable Canadians, most of whom have had camping experience in Canada's wide open spaces at some time or other seem to enjoy roughing it.

On the ground, however, Canadians often reveal themselves as sturdy individualists. None more so than Montague Falls, former assistant organist at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

Mr. Falls has two major enthusiasts—music and ballistics. Though he hasn't yet managed to shoot down an enemy plane from the air he stands out as the only Spitfire pilot who has helped to bring down one by gunfire from the ground.

This he did when Ju 88's were attacking airfield forward areas. Monty is an enthusiastic collector of firearms of all types with which his personal attire is generously adorned.

One of the choicest items of his collection—though not one he normally carries around, of course—is the latest pattern German machine gun he obtained from someone who had acquired it on the battlefield.

It was with this that he put a vigorous squirt into a bomber and caused it to wobble hazardously as it went off into the distance with a Spitfire in hot pursuit.

Insists on Good Care

Mr. Fall's latest achievement is to obtain a supply of rifles for his fellow pilots. He is very strict about these weapons being kept scrupulously clean, and has promised to withdraw them from any persons who show the slightest signs of neglecting them.

Mr. Falls has the habit of producing new revolvers from his pockets in much the same way that a conjurer produces rabbits, but his most treasured possessions are gramophone disks of classical music he contrived to bring out to North Africa.

Some of the disks have been broken but he still has a Tchaikovsky piano concerto and some other renderings which afford a strong contrast to the rest of the squadron's gramophone repertoire.

While land forces here have been immobilized by the weather and by waiting for reinforcements to come up for the RAF short-range fighters, American squadrons linked up with them as an integral part of the RAF, and Hurricane fighter-bombers, have been at work harassing the Germans with sweeps of patrol and bombing attacks. But they have only been "filling in time until the balloon up goes," as the pilots say.

American Mutual Dividend

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on all policies expiring during the period April 1, 1943, to April 30, 1943, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 653rd consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more to its policyholders.

Nazis Claim New U-Boat Can Operate on Oxygen

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The German Radio reported that the Nazis are building a new type of submarine operating on compressed oxygen. The radiocast followed reports printed in this country some months ago that the Germans were building such a submarine, but this marked the first word directly from the Germans.

The report may be circulated at this time to impress the United Nations with the progress of German submarine warfare technique. It claimed the U-boats gain speed and cruising radius.

An invention by a German named Andre permits oxygen to be compressed to a degree 400 times greater than heretofore possible, the radiocast said.

"By installing specially designed oxygen tubes in diesel cylinders," it continued, "submarines are enabled to operate beneath the surfoce exclusively on the energy derived from the diesels and the new type of cylinders, instead of operating with electric batteries [charged by larger diesel engines]. This makes for greater speed and a wider radius of action."

"In sub-surface operation, part of the exhaust gases are again absorbed by the diesel engines and mixed with oxygen," the report said.

Submarines normally operate beneath the water on electric batteries, and surface to recharge their batteries with their diesel engines. They cruise on the surface with the diesels.

No electrical battery plant is necessary in the new submarines and 60 tons in weight are saved and more space made available for torpedo load, food, and ammunition stores, the radiocast said.

is that the net gain is something more than 10 a month.

"Some of these modern submarines are larger than our corvettes. They mount guns capable of engaging us in action.

"There is reason to believe, too, that the U-boat packs are being kept at sea for longer periods. Oil, torpedoes and other supplies are often being carried and delivered by submarine freighters, the so-called 'milk-cows' with which the Germans try to frighten us.

"They don't frighten us but we make careful note of the development and will act accordingly."

The Admiral added that "in my opinion the secret of killing the U-boat is more escort vessels closely co-operating with more aircraft."

He announced the commissioning of the second of eight "Tribal" class destroyers being acquired by the Royal Canadian Navy, the newcomer being the Athabascan from British shipbuilders.

He also announced that the Canadian corvette Ville de Quebec sank an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean, drawing first blood from the enemy, ahead of 16 other Canadian submarine hunters which took part in the naval operations attending the United Nations landings in North Africa.

Canada Warned

MONTREAL, Jan. 25 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Percy W. Nelles, Chief of Naval Staff, warned Canada today of the probable renewal of German submarine attacks in the St. Lawrence River next spring and of generally intensified U-boat warfare.

Speaking of the submarine situation in an address prepared for delivery at the opening of the naval exhibition here, he said:

"I believe that you should all know the gravity of this situation for it is indeed something to think about.

"We have reason to believe that the German submarine strength is increasing. Our considered opinion

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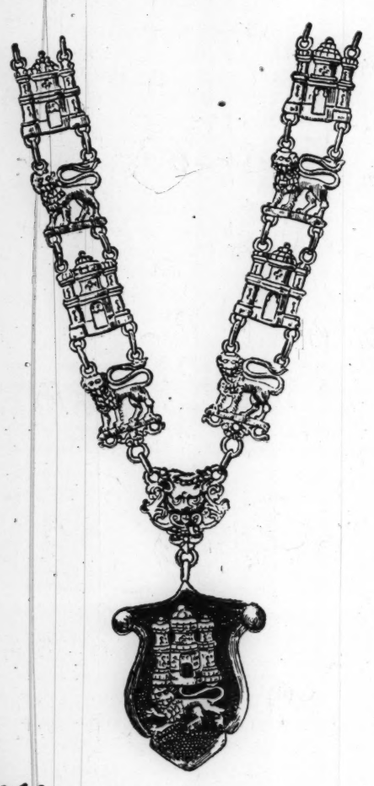

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The chain soon came to be used by others than those of military rank; but always as a symbol of dedication to service. It is with that meaning that they are worn today. Craftsmen now are busied on a sterner task, but they will return to fashioning chains of office and other things of beauty dedicated to the service of mankind.

The chain illustrated is of silver gilt and is one of the two beautiful "Waits Chains", date about 1550. Reproduced by courtesy of the Corporation of Norwich.

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Ottawa Session to Test New Party

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 25—The Parliamen of Canada is about to begin a session which can harly fail to make history. Faving immediate problems of finance, long-term problems of economics and confusing problems of practical party politics, the House of Commons cannot rise next summer before reaching decisions certain to affect the life of Canada for many years to come.

The problems of practical party politics is expected to reveal themselves first and set the tone of the session. The recent convention of the Conservative Party, which changed its name to Progressive Conservative and chose John Bracken, a Progressive, as its leader, has altered the whole balance of party politics in this nation. The change is certain to reflect itself in Parliament.

The question which now faces the Government of W. L. Mackenzie King is the unknown strength of Mr. Bracken in Parliament and in the country. This session that opens Jan. 27 will provide the test of the new opposition leader and indicate pretty clearly whether he is adequate for the great task he ha sassumed. By the session's end it will be apparent whether the people in the country are impressed with his abilities and likely to give him wide support at the next election.

The obvious course for the Government, therefore, is to demonstrate its own strength and its opponent's weakness and the strategy of the session will follow that line. Since an election is expected at latest in 1944 and this may be the last session before it occurs, party warfare is certain to be resumed after three years of at least a partial truce.

Vital for Bracken and Party

To Mr. Bracken and his party's hopes of reconstruction after years of disaster this session will be vital. If he fails now there will be no hope for him and his party in 1944. Thus he must seek to demonstrate the weakness of the Ministry but must develop a clear issue between himself and the Ministry's policy. The Ministry will follow a similar strategy to prove from the start that the reconstructed Progressive Conservative Party is merely the Conservative Party with a new name and that it offers no tangible hope to the nation.

On the outcome of this debate much wil lhang, for the Governmen elected in 1944 probably will represent Canada in the peace settlement. That Mr. King is determined to lead Canada in this most important period of its history is now perfectly clear. His constant speeches and the tone of them all show his intent to carry the load of the premiership longer than any other Canadian and to crown his career ,if possible, with a sound peace for Canada.

To this end Mr. King may be expected to move vigorously at the forthcoming session with forward-looking policies. If he fails to do so he will certainly disappoint the expectations of the nation.

Matter of the Budget

His immediate problems relate chiefly to the budget and to the use of Canada's manpower. For a nation of its size Canada now faces a financial task of gigantic proportions. Its current budget, called for an expenditure of just under $4,000,000,000, but it is believed that the costs of the war have greatly increased since this figure was fixed, and the total expenditure may go to $4,500,000,000 or more.

In any case, the expenditures of the next fiscal year will have to increase heavily. To finance them, J. L. Ilsley, Canada's able Miinster of Finance, may need even more taxes than those already imposed, though members of the Government have indicated publicly that the law of diminishing returns already has begun to operate in the income tax. Certainly Mr. Ilsley will have to borrow more from the Canadian people than ever before and some extension of the compulsory savings program may be inevitable.

Meanwhile such a strong campaign has been conducted by the press of the nation in favor of the Ruml income tax plan that the Government may have to accept it. The Government is reported to be in favor of it in principle but anxious to delay it for another year. The present pressure may compel it to yield on this point.

The Manpower Muddle

It is in the handling of manpower that the Government has been chiefly attacked during the last six months, and it has never finally faced this problem, the final allocation of the remaining workers of the nation. The plight of agriculture, the difficulties of basic industries like mining and lumbering, all indicate that Parliament will insist at this session on some final definition of the Government's war plan, in industry, in farming, and in the fighting services.

The session can hardly go by without something more than Government financial and manpower policies for the current year. Mr. King is expected to go further and lay the foundation of enduring reforms. His speeches indicate a desire to proceed a long way in the direction of social security, in which Canada has lagged behind both the United States and Britain. The Beveridge Report in Britain has given such a powerful stimulus to the demand for a similar program in Canada that the Government can hardly ignore it, even if it wanted to do so. There is nothing to indicate that Mr. King is hostile to such a program, adjusted to Canadian needs. The forthcoming session of Parliament would be the appropriate occasion to announce his intention and to plan for their fulfillment.

Future of Canada's Trade

It will also surprise his party if Mr. King does not move in this session on the large questions of Canada's future trade. His recent exchange of notes with Mr. Roosevelt, pledging both countries to collaborate in their future economic relations, is generally interpreted as meaning that they have proceeded some distance in the details of such a program, through the lengthy work of their joint economic committees. Parliament will expect to hear more of what has been done and what is intended for the future.

In principle, Mr. King has always been an advocate of world trade and low tariffs, in practice he has moved sometimes in this direction and in practical politics his obvious course lies in tariff reform. There is an issue on which he can hope to rally a large part of the country, even if he has to lose some protectionist support. Perhaps he will hope by raising such an issue to split his opponents, who have always favored high tariffs but have chosen a low-tariff Progressive farmer to lead them. Such an opportunity will not be overlooked by Mr. King.

Should Show King's Trend

The session ahead, therefore, should see some definite indication of Mr. King's intentions on the tariff, which broadly will mean his intentions on the economic settlement of the postwar period and Canada's place in them.

The session, despite these larger possibilities, opens in a political calm which seemed impossible last summer. At that time the Government was in desperate straits, threatened with division in its own ranks, the senior French-Canadian Minister already gone in protest, the whole Quebec Liberal delegation in revolt against the Government's conscription policy.

This issue has virtually disappeared, at least for the time being. The Quebec Liberals are supporting the Government. There is no serious pressure from the English-speaking Liberals in favor of immediate overseas conscription. The war effort proceeds and grows on the basis of conscription for service in North America only and more Canadian volunteers continually move overseas.

Vien to Be Speaker Of Canadian Senate

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Jan. 25

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced last night the Government intended to appoint Thomas Vien, former Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, as Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Vien, who will fill the vacancy caused by the recent passing of Senator Georges Parent, was made a member of the Senate last autumn.

Canada-U. S. Linked in Postwar Development Plan

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (AP)—An international planning project aimed at extending the wartime collaboration between Canada and the United States in peacetime development of a vast area of Northern British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and Alaska was announced yesterday by a Canada-U. S. Economic Committee.

The Committee's study is believed to be the first of such magnitude approached on an international basis, said a statement issued here. The North Pacific region involved in the scheme covers about 1,000,000 square miles with a population of about 100,000.

Dr. A. W. Mackintosh of Ottawa is Chairman of the Canadian Section of the joint committee and Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University heads the United States section.

The study is to be carried out by co-operating officials of the two Governments with the "active assistance" of British Columbia officials. Charles Casmell, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources for Canada, and James C. Rettie of the Portland, Ore., office of the United States National Resources Planning Board have been appointed to organize and direct the study.

The chain of airfields and the new highway from Edmonton to Alaska, as well as a proposed railway, are certain to cause marked expansion in that part of the continent composed of Alaska, the Alaska panhandle, the Yukon territory, portions of British Columbia north of the Skeena River, and in adjacent parts of the Northwest Territories and probably Northern Alberta, officials here said.

It was learned unofficially that persons familiar with the immense resources in those areas feel they could be best developed if there were close co-operation between Canada and the United States territories. They argue that for economic purposes—and possibly in the matter of administration—the development should go on as a joint undertaking of the two countries, without regard to national boundary lines.

The Alaskan-Yukon country may be an important part of the postwar air route from America to Asia. It is certain, informed persons said, that the war development of communications now in progress will grow extensively after peace comes and a joint authority of the two countries could best handle this development.

Such industries as fishing, lumbering, mining, and possibly agriculture, would be greatly facilitated if this gerat area were closely knit and unhampered by international borders.

On Cash Basis

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—James I. Ilsley, Canadian Minister of Finance, declared here Jan. 23 that Canada's own financial arrangements with the United States have remained on a cash basis and it "has not received lend lease assistance on its own account from the United States Government."

"Fortunately," Mr. Ilsley said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Canadian Society, "we are in the same happy position as the United States, of being able

Bible and Ideals of Democracy Linked By Wallace in Call to Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25—Vice-President Wallace told American soldiers, sailors and marines today that the two essential bases of the peace they are fighting for are found in the Bible and in the history of American democracy. And democracy, he said, is "the only form of government which harmonizes fully with the religious principles of the Bible."

These two essential elements, the Vice-President said in a message to men in the nation's forces, are, first, "the dignity of the individual human soul," who is created with certain inherent rights including the right to liberty "provided these rights do not conflict with the rights of his brothers," and, second, "the recognition of unity, that we are members of the same body."

The whole history of the United States of America, Mr. Wallace assured the men of the Army and Navy, "has been one of working out, in many forms and in many ways, a practical compromise between liberty and unity," achieved "through the application of education and religion."

"We are fighting for a peace that will endure, because it is just, charitable, and understanding," the Vice-President said, and that is "a peace worth fighting for."

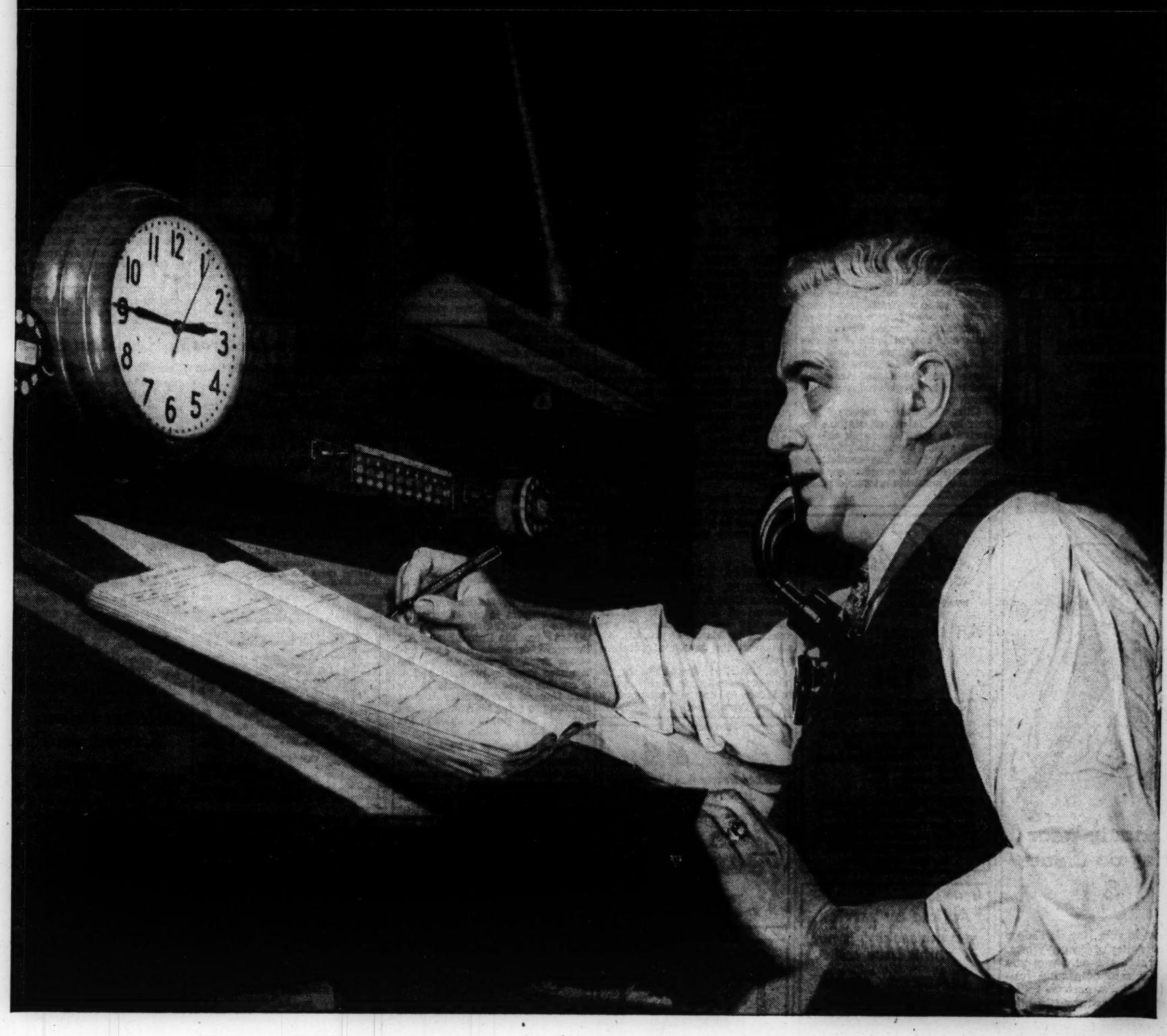
This statement from Washington was written at the request of the Committee on Camp and Church Activities of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, by whom it was released today. It is to be circulated in booklet form among Presbyterian men of the armed forces.

A peace worth fighting for must first of all be based on "a victory so complete as to eliminate the last trace of the warlord spirit in the aggressor nations," the Vice-President said. The peace terms, he concluded, must provide: that after the war "neither Germany nor Japan can make instruments of war," that "the German and Japanese youth are educated for peace and not for aggression," and that "people everywhere in the world" are enabled "to use modern science, governmental organization and private initiative to improve their economic condition."

"The gospel we preach," said Mr. Wallace, "is the unity of free men and the unity of free nations. These unities, these freedoms, can be . . . expressed in peace and a higher standard of living for all people only by invoking the message of the Bible and the doctrines taught by Jefferson, Madison and Lincoln."

"Hold No. 66"

. . . . TROOP TRAINS GOING THROUGH!



FINE TRAIN, NO. 66—The American. Runs daily between St. Louis, New York, Washington.

But right now this Pennsylvania Railroad train dispatcher is giving instructions to take No. 66 *off* the main track . . . "put her in a siding."

No reasons given—for troop movements are secret.

So No. 66 gets a block signal. The towerman sets a switch. No. 66 coasts into a siding. The main track is clear.

And the troop trains roll!

Not until the last troop train—and all the trains carrying the division's equipment go through, can No. 66 get under way again.

Example, that, of what is happening daily on the Pennsylvania Railroad—all railroads, in fact.

Maybe it causes your passenger train to be somewhat late.

But these are days when "first things must come first." Train movements—both passenger and freight—vital to the war command the right-of-way. And this traffic grows steadily heavier.

So far, we've kept troop trains rolling as Uncle Sam likes to see it. We're pushing oil and petroleum products through to the East just as fast as possible. All classes of freight go forward steadily, though some not as speedily as in peacetime days. Our main difficulty is in maintaining passenger train schedules, with the number of "first things" growing.

But it's good to see how travel inconveniences and delays bring out the best in Americans. They know wartime train service can't be as it used to be "in the good old days"—and they take it like good soldiers. Glad to surrender the right-of-way to the U.S.A. We appreciate that spirit—appreciate it more than words can tell. And it fires us anew to do the very best we can to provide service for those who use transportation thoughtfully.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Serving the Nation

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

★ *24,163 in the Armed Forces* ☆ *16 have given their lives for their country*

Willkie Backs Allied Plan For War Strategy Board

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie yesterday urged full support of a grand Allied War Strategy Board, the formation of which is reported under discussion.

In reply to an inquiry concerning these reports, he said:

"It is to be hoped that the recent intimations coming out of London and Washington are correct—that there will soon be set up a joint grand War Strategy Board consisting of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and other Allies.

The remainder of Mr. Willkie's statement follows:

"For months, and particularly since my return from my trip around the world, both in private conferences with our own government and in public speeches, I have urged repeatedly the indispensability of such a course.

"For in such joint action lies not alone the hope of victory but equally the hope of eventual world peace. These powers must learn to work together while they fight if they are to work together for world peace and order in the inevitable disintegrating period following the war.

"Likewise, I hope that Secretary Hull's suggestion yesterday that our North African political dealings will be clarified is true.

"For the doctrine of expediency and collaboration with the Vichy element which has been followed there, if pursued much longer, will greatly damage America's prestige throughout the world.

"It is impossible to tell, in view of the elaborate censorship and propaganda, whether the appointments of Darlans, Peyroutons and other Vichyites do or do not bring temporary gains. There is one thing, however, that we know absolutely, namely, that such collaboration brings loss of faith to millions of sincere lovers of freedom everywhere and to my mind such loss of faith will cost more, even in practical results, than can possibly be gained by some temporary expedient."

Butler Blames Isolation For Getting U. S. Into War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—America's doctrines of isolation are responsible for sending America's youth to fight overseas, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declared in his annual report today.

Because isolation has invariably led to war and to economic social and political disaster, the young men of the United States are now fighting in the South Pacific, Asia and Africa, when "what they should have been doing is traveling peacefully and trading successfully in all of these countries," Dr. Butler declared.

"One of the curious developments of the past three decades," he continued, "is the notion that the United States is 'minding its own business' when it refrains from having intimate relations with other nations and from cooperating with them to guide world civilization to a higher plane. . . .

"The people of the United States mind their own business when they take their place in the family of nations and make leading contributions to building a world of economic, social and political prosperity and peace. They will then be able to develop world markets and world relationships and to take a leading, indeed, a guiding part in the life and work of that world."

The time has come when the business of the whole world is America's business, Dr. Butler warned, stressing that future wars and a return to the Dark Ages were the alternatives to an internationally-policed postwar world.

Pointing out that an educational revolution had taken place in American colleges during the past year, Dr. Butler said that universities must take a leading part in the development of "the new organization of the world" and play a guiding role in advising the Federal Government when the war ended.

Decrying what he termed the "rabbit system" of extreme forms of progressive education, Dr. Butler said that a type of education which merely permitted the student to feed upon such educational plants, weeds and flowers as might attract him, as a rabbit might feed at random in a garden, was a contradiction of all human experience.

Stressing Columbia University's increasing role in Latin American "good neighborliness," he said that during the past 10 years 448 students from 19 Latin American countries had registered at the institution.

Gifts in money received last year by the seven corporations included in the University's educational system aggregated, $2,599,312.32, he said. The capital resources of these corporations and affiliated institutions totatled $229,236,350.25.

Allied Regime In Africa Put Before Politics

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Establishment of a joint British-American administrative system for North Africa, designed to merge all the diverse French political elements now seeking control, is believed in informed quarters to be one of the subjects under discussion in Inter-Allied strategy conferences.

Circles close to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, said he would not willingly consent to organization of a non-French regime for the French Empire.

Observers believed, however, that this might be the only solution of the tangled politics of North Africa if General De Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, French-African High Commissioner, are unable to reach an agreement at a meeting they are scheduled to hold shortly.

Because of the military importance of North Africa to the United Nations, observers believed British and American leaders were no longer willing to wait while the French settle political problems among themselves.

It is considered likely that a joint central authority will be formed, in which both General De Gaulle and General Giraud will be represented, but over which neither would have control.

The regime would be temporary, it was said, and all important French groups would be asked to co-operate, each administering the local territory it controls.

The effect, it was hoped, would be to postpone the dispute over French policy until the military problem of North Africa had been solved by ejection of the remaining Axis forces from the territory.

General De Gaulle has made it clear in previous statements that he desires a provisional government in North Africa based on the Constitution of Republican France.

General Giraud's attitude has never been made clear. Nor, it is asserted, is there accurate knowledge of the sentiments of the French masses in North Africa.

This has led political observers to fear that a settlement on the basis of General De Gaulle's formula may not be possible.

Shorn of Citizenship

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The French citizenship of Marcel Peyrouton, the new Governor General of Algeria, and four other French leaders in North Africa has been revoked by the Ministerial Council, headed by Pierre Laval, according to a report heard over the German-controlled Paris radio.

The others said to have been shorn of citizenship because of their collaboration with the Allies were Gen. Auguste Noguès, former Governor General of Algeria; Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander of French Forces in North Africa; Yves Charles Chatel, also a former Governor General of Algieria, and an industrialist, Le Maigre du Breuil.

General Noguès and M. Chatel are members of an Imperial Council formed to govern French North Africa under the Allied occupation.

Chatel in Morocco

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Yves Charles Chatel, former Governor General of Algeria, left Algiers yesterday for Morocco, and was seen off by Marcel Peyrouton, his successor, the Morocco radio reported.

M. Chatel is expected to stay in Morocco some time before going to Lisbon to become representative of the French Red Cross there.

'Women's Counselor'

Wide World

Loreen Clevenger and Girl Worker

Women employees at the Vultee aircraft plant in California unburden their problems to Mrs. Clevenger, whose contact with the personnel at the factory begins when a man or woman goes on the pay roll. She interprets the company policy to the beginner, takes him on his first tour of the plant, and introduces him to his foreman. Mrs. Clevenger leaves her door open to all workers at all times. She makes sure the girls wear the safest clothes, housing difficulties are straightened out, and even marital questions are solved. Mrs. Clevenger, left, is shown talking with June Yarbrough of the timekeeping department.

Juncture of African Fronts Presages a New Command

Continued from Page 1

against Marshal Rommel and the Anglo-American holdup on the other side of Tunisia. Certain reports that have come out of this western battle front seem to point to need for more experience in this type of desert warfare. The logical conclusion drawn here is that experienced commanders of proved ability are available.

To appreciate the background of this sentiment it is necessary to realize what the fall of Tripoli represents to Britain. It was not many months ago that the whole British nation was awaiting uneasily the outcome of the battle for Egypt. It seemed almost a toss-up whether Marshal Rommel would break through to Alexandria, overrun the Nile Valley and perhaps reach even the coveted goal of Suez.

Fading of an Empire

Today this ominous picture has been completely wiped off the desert sands and, on the contrary, Axis chiefs and especially the Italians see themselves virtually cleared out of what was once a vast Fascist empire.

It is true there is some disappointment here that Marshal Rommel's army was not destroyed. The British public had been led to hope that the main bulk of at least the Afrika Korps would be cut off before it could join up with Germans in Tunis and Bizerte.

But at the same time there is an appreciation of the almost insuperable difficulties which Generals Montgomery and Alexander had to overcome. Prevailing view is that although Marshal Rommel has succeeded in getting back to the "Mareth Line," a strongly fortified position 70 miles inside the frontier, the state of his troops and equipment are not likely to be good enough to enable him to hold this line very long.

The basis of British optimism in this respect is air superiority. It was the virtual supremacy of the RAF and the United States Air Force which made the long advance from El Alamein to the Tunisian frontier possible, and it is on this same superiority in air that General Montgomery is now counting to drive Marshal Rommel out of his position along the Mareth Line.

Use of Harbor a Factor

Some delays are expected, however, before the full attack against these positions can be launched. How long this delay will last is believed here to depend on the extent to which the Navy is able to use the harbor of Tripoli in bringing up supplies and reinforcements by sea.

[In this connection it is interesting to note that British speculations on a single command include, according to the Associated Press, the possibility that Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, head of the British Admiralty delegation in Washington, might be appointed supreme commander of the United Nations anti-U-boat campaign.

In a press conference last week Admiral Noble declared it would "take all our strength, resources and ingenuity" to beat the submarine. According to many accounts, the Germans have now assembled one of the greatest U-boat concentrations of all time along the Allied supply lanes to North Africa.]

In any case, it is felt here that renewal of the battle is a matter of a short time, and that therefore it is urgent for the Allies to reassess their strategic problems now that the two North African fronts are blending into one. Important dicisions bearing on this point are expected to be announced soon.

Final March To Tripoli Is Portrayed

Continued from Page 1

stand, and when he pulls out from his present positions the way to Tripoli will be clear.

RAF Passes Overhead

Today, for the first time since the campaign was resumed, we had no Stuka raids. Instead, Royal Air Force sweeps passed overhead repeatedly. From our front lines we watched them bomb and strafe enemy positions. Almost overnight the air force has moved up to fields captured from the enemy, thus keeping pace with the ground advance.

It is a far cry from Alamein to Tripoli. As Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery recently pointed out, the distance covered by the Eighth Army in its historic advance equals that from London to Moscow. The troops participating, with the exception of small Greek and Free French units, were entirely British. But though no American troops took part in the land campaign or accompanied the Eighth Army, America's contribution to the African victory is considerable. For this has been a triumph of motorization and mechanization. If vehicles of all descriptions had not held up under the severest punishment, the Eighth Army never would be where it is, and these vehicles, from Sherman tanks to jeeps, including trucks, are mostly American made. The jeep, in particular, has proved invaluable in the desert, also the White scout car which a colonel described to me as the most satisfactory control vehicle ever produced, although its armor plate is only effective against small-arms fire.

An example of war's lighter side is provided by two Army sergeant photographers whom I met today traveling about in a jeep. The vehicle never has given them any trouble, except that a month ago they acquired a mouse as a stowaway. Efforts to dislodge him have proved fruitless, as he hides under the seat, where no one can reach him. Meanwhile, he raids their rations, eats holes in their bedding, and destroys labels on their canned goods so they don't know what is inside. They are becoming "desperate" about him and are hoping to pick up a mousetrap or a cat in Tripoli.

Civilian Supply Authority Proposed as War Measure

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 25—Creation of an independent civilian supply administration to bring order out of the "chaotic" civilian supply situation was proposed here today by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, in an address before the Council of State governments.

The proposal followed Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson's defense of Army demands for equipping a 7,500,000-man army this year and his warning that escort vessels are needed "to conquer the threat of the German submarines" now making a "sharp cut into the munitions delivered abroad."

State Governments should do more than they are doing at present to assist and implement the enforcement of Federal inflation controls, the Council's tax and fiscal group voted under the chairmanship of Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Tax Agent in Massachusetts.

"Black Market" and price ceiling violations would be made state crimes under the group's recommendations.

Describing civilian requirements as the "stepchild" of the war effort, Senator Murray told more than 200 representatives from 48 state governments:

"If the policy makers of the War Production Board and other agencies seem to be unable to master the simple principle that the proper feeding, clothing, and housing of the civilian population, which must produce the wherewith all for our armed forces and our allies, is essential in our total war effort, I am sure that we could start a new agency with men who will bring the proper mentality and social-mindedness to their office."

OCS Only Advisory

The present Office of Civilian Supply has only advisory powers, compared with specific statutory demands from the Army and Navy, the Maritime Commission and lend-lease Administration, Senator Murray explained.

"Without a properly functioning home front there can be no successful military front," he warned.

Taking issue with civilian advisers in Washington who have charged the Army with trying to equip too many men at the expense of civilian necessities, Mr. Patterson told the state officials that it is necessary to obtain superiority over the enemy "in number of soldiers as well as in number and quality of weapons." He estimated that the Axis now has 569 divisions under arms, "considerably more than we and our British and Russian allies have.

"The second point often overlooked is that we are training men in 1943 to fight in 1944," he added. "The War Department is resolved that no man will be sent onto the battlefield until he has had every single opportunity to learn all there is to know about the business of soldiering."

Credit at Tripoli

Mr. Patterson gave credit for last week's "great victory" in Tripoli to the "heroic British Army," adding that "the American Army Air forces serving with that army did their share."

He reported that the new M7 tank destroyer, a 105-mm. howitzer on a self-propelled mount, has performed splendidly in Africa. In its trial at El Alamein not one was knocked out by German artillery or German bombs, he said, predicting that this weapon "will have a powerful effect on the outcome of the war."

On the home front, Senator Murray also attacked nation-wide uniform rationing programs, "evolved by a small group in Washington which is not familiar with conditions in Western States." He pointed out that in his own state of Montana consumption of canned goods is normally three or four times as great as in states where there is ready access to fresh fruits and vegetables.

The necessity of maintaining a traditional American decentralized national economy is the keynote of both formal and informal discussions at this Sixth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments. Senator Murray mentioned it in connection with the problem of small business which he has been studying in the Senate.

Threat to Small Business

Declaring that 100 big corporations now handle over 70 per cent of the total output of manufactured goods, he warned:

"If this spectacle of concentration continues, tens of thousands of the smaller concerns will vanish from the economic picture, and it is doubtful if they will ever return. Bankruptcy will surely invade once prosperous small communities; ghost towns will rise over America; whole areas will become as effectively devastated as if visited by Hitler's barbarian legions."

In his Presidential address to the Council's opening session last night, Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland warned against encroachment of the Federal Government on states' rights under the guise of war necessity.

"There can be no question but that the tendencies of the moment toward greater and greater centralization of powers in Washington must not only be regarded with concern, but must be vigorously opposed, except in those cases where it is apparent that the national good requires temporary yielding of such rights," he declared.

Much of the same warning was voiced by Ohio's Governor, John W. Bricker, whose name has recently headed lists of Republican Presidential possibilities for 1944. He recalled that President Roosevelt took over the state employment services in the name of war but that state opposition had been effective in defeating nationalization of unemployment compensation and a $300,000,000 federal appropriation for special wartime unemployment relief.

Possible Bricker Debut

Mr. Bricker, now in his third term as Governor, refused to discuss his presidential ambitions, but his attendance at the meeting along with Washington bigwigs may prove his debut on the national scene.

Asked his views on isolationism, he replied: "No nation can live to itself here or hereafter."

Of the big new social security plan now being drawn up in Washington to match Great Britain's "Beveridge Plan," Governor Bricker said: "Let's let social security wait till after the war and consider it then in the light of peoples' needs." He said Ohio alone hopes to have a $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 public works fund amassed to give postwar jobs.

Up for special attention at the meeting is a proposed law allowing Governors to suspend or modify statutes interfering with the war effort, when state legislatures are not in session. This and other uniform state measures will be taken home for consideration by the 44 state legislatures scheduled to meet this year.

6,000 Arrested

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP) — The Vichy radio reported today that French police had arrested 6,000 persons in Marseille on order of the Germans "to safeguard order in the city" after the German occupation authorities had decreed evacuation of the old port of Marseille on "military and security grounds."

The broadcast was heard here by the Associated Press.

The old port has a civilian population of 40,000.

Later a DNB dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said that all the old part of Marseille "will be completely demolished except for special places of archeological or historical importance."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (First Church): Orpheum Theater, 884 Granville Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 31.

Quebec

Montreal: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 1 and 2.

Canal Zone

Cristobal: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

England

Durham

Gateshead: Coatsworth Picture Hall, Coatsworth Road, 3 p. m., March 21.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: Court Room, Madison County Court House, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

California

Kernville: Odd Fellows Hall, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, West Forty-second and South Flower Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Morgan Hill: Elementary School Auditorium, Monterey Highway, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

San Jose: Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Connecticut

Hartford (First Church): Alfred Plant School, West Hartford, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Florida

Winter Haven: Church Edifice, Avenue L Northwest, near Sixth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): D. C. O'Keefe Junior High School, Sixth Street and Techwood, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Murat Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Seymour: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Louisiana

De Ridder: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Lake Charles: Little Theater Building, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

New Iberia: Court Room, New Court House, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 31.

New Orleans (First Church): New Orleans Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Feb. 1.

Springfield: Church Auditorium, 599 State Street, 8:15 p. m. Feb. 2.

Winchester: Winchester Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, South Fourth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., January 31.

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17425 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., February 2.

Flint (First Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., February 1.

Muskegon: Church Edifice, Muskegon Avenue at Third Street, 8:15 p. m., February 4.

Missouri

Kansas City (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Music Hall, 3:30 p. m., January 31.

St. Louis (joint lecture): American Theater, 619 Market Street, 12:15 p. m., February 1.

New Jersey

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., February 4.

Teaneck (auspices of First Church, Ridgefield Park): Teaneck High School Auditorium, Queen Anne Road at Route No. 4, 8:30 p. m., February 4.

New York

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., February 4.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., February 6.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., February 5.

New York (Tenth Church): Loew's Sheridan Theater, Seventh Avenue and West Twelfth Street, 10:30 a. m., February 6.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Maiedale Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Oregon

Portland (Third Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Pennsylvania

Williamsport: Ballroom, Lycoming Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

South Carolina

Greenville: Poinsett Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Texas

Baytown: Baytown Community House, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Brownsville: Brownsville Junior College Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Dallas (joint lecture): Fair Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Edinburg: Edinburg Junior College Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 31.

Houston (Second Church): John H. Reagan Senior High School, Thirteenth and Arlington Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Washington

Seattle (Third Church): Music Hall Theater, Seventh and Olive, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 4.

Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 28.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 7; March 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC 1150kc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc. on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Feb. 21; March 21.

Refugee Ship in U. S. With 188 Passengers

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Serpa Pinto, a Portuguese ship which sailed from Libson under an agreement approved by Washington and Berlin, brought 188 passengers, including 100 war refugees, to the port of Philadelphia Jan. 24.

Included in the passenger list were 43 Americans, 36 children and 35 men and women without a country. Identity of the Americans was not revealed.

The ship made the trip across the Atlantic fully lighted and wired its position to Washington and Berlin each day so it would not be fired upon.

Passengers will not be allowed to disembark for several days, during which they will be questioned by Government agents.

The Serpa Pinto brought 200 refugees here in November.

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Dutch-Belgian Coast Exodus Significant

Germans fear invasion of Europe; tension grows as natives await word to pack clothes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—A motor car piled high with furniture and packing cases and drawn by an underfed horse symbolizes today the forced migration of thousands of persons from the coastal provinces of the Netherlands and Belgium as the Nazis expand their preparations for the event which they have publicly said would never happen—an Allied invasion of Europe.

Ramshackle handcarts which cost as much as $70 are pushed along the roads, trains are crowded beyond capacity, and those who have yet to receive their evacuation notice dare not plan ahead for more than a few days or hours; such is the picture presented by the Netherlands and Belgian Information Bureaus here on the basis of reports and letters received from the conquered homelands.

The German authorities know that if United Nations troops landed in force on the elongated coastline of the Netherlands, or in Belgium, the natives would largely help the invaders. So in recent months they have applied measures of increasing callousness to prevent any and all "fifth column" activities.

Laborers "Requisitioned"

They have simultaneously deported thousands of families to other areas of Holland and Belgium, and imported other thousands of persons unfamiliar with the coastlines, including laborers "requisitioned" to strengthen the fortifications which stretch in forbidden zones for leagues along the coast, sometimes three to five miles deep.

Vast segments of the population of the coastal provinces of North and South Holland and Zeeland as well as of the inland territories of Utrecht and North Brabant have been uprooted, the Netherlands, Information Bureau reports. In Belgium hundreds of families have been transferred inland from the cities of Knocke, near the Dutch frontier, Heyst, Ostend, De Panne and Nieuwpoort, and workers have been brought in to labor on the pillboxes and other works, the Belgian Information Center discloses..

A letter from a Dutch evacuee, describing the exodus, stresses the mental state of those who know that at any moment they may be told to move, within a few hours, to overcrowded districts of eastern Holland, with the added warning in some instances to leave behind their bed linen and kitchen utensils.

"Many who have not yet received the warning signal," the refugee writes, "already have started packing and move amidst trunks, crates and parcels. Telephones have been disconnected or taken away. It is inadvisable to leave home for long at a stretch because on returning one might find the place deserted and one's relatives gone—no one knows where."

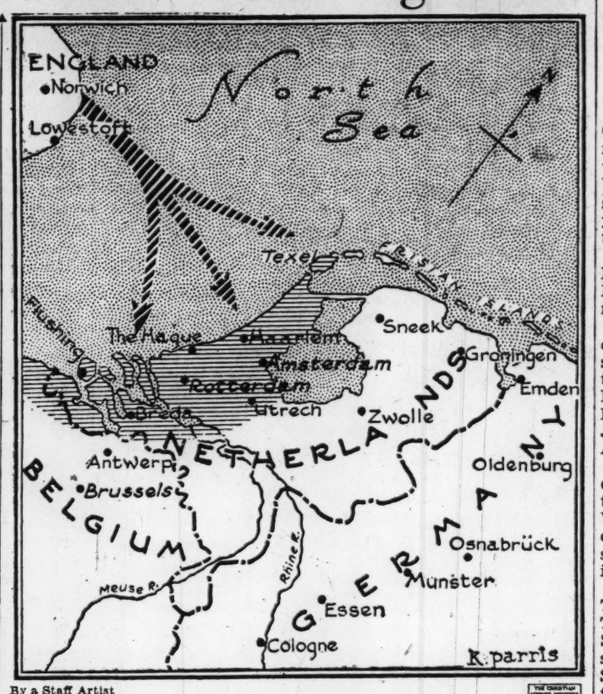
German preparations against the anticipated attack from the west are mounting up, it is reported. Dutch workers on the coast have been forbidden to receive visits from relatives or friends without special police permission. Buildings and farms have become blockhouses and fortified fields, with camouflaged batteries installed. A network of roads has been built to speed shells and supplies to what may become another front, and sand dunes along the North Sea have been sown with mines. Large-scale troop maneuvers are held in the dunes or on the moors around Arnhem, reportedly under inspection of Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, German commander-in-chief in Western Europe.

Home-Change Subterfuge

In Nazi fashion the evacuation order was preceded by a number of innocent-appearing measures, according to the Netherlands News. Months ago persons living along the North Sea were told not to change their homes without special permission from the authorities. Later the territories involved were extended; finally came the evacuation orders.

Both German authorities and Anton Mussert, the Dutch "Quisling," have sought to explain the evacuation orders as humanitarian, and designed to protect the evacuees from the rigors of a potential battle zone, they having omitted to state their fears of a "fifth columnist" uprising. German authorities also have held out the promise of a 20 per cent subsidy on all storage charges incurred incident to moving, and have promised free transportation. But so great has been the haste with which the movings have been ordered that trains have been inadequate, little storage room has been available and no time has been left for packing.

When the evacuees arrive in their new surroundings, often no better than camps or barracks on the Veluwe Plateau east of Utrecht, their allotted subsidy of from 40 to 100 guilders, equal to from $23 to $54, does not last long. Despite German attempts to provide a fuel subsidy, milk coupons for children and sickness insurance through the communities to which newcomers are directed, the refugees, remembering former Nazi promises and present Nazi lack of resources, expect little amelioration of their lot until the object of all the preparations arrives—an expedition composed of men fighting under freedom's flags, come to reopen the continent of Europe.



By a Staff Artist

Germans Prepare for Eventualities

Shaded area indicates how Germans are clearing civilians from coastal areas of the Netherlands in order to parry an Allied invasion of Europe through the Low Countries.

Tributes Paid To U. S. Envoy By Canadians

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (AP)—Canada's Capital lost one of the best-known members of its diplomatic colony when Jay Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada since 1940, passed on unexpectedly yesterday in the American Legation.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and leading members of the Diplomatic Corps issued statements paying him high tribute.

Mr. Moffat, a career diplomat, came to Ottawa in 1927 as first secretary on temporary duty when the United States first opened a Legation here. A native of Rye, N. Y., he was a son-in-law of Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Tokyo.

A highlight of his diplomatic career of nearly 26 years was a tour of Europe with Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State, on a "fact-finding" mission for President Roosevelt early in the war.

He had held diplomatic posts at The Hague, Warsaw, Washington, Tokyo, Constantinople, Bern and Sydney, Australia. At Bern he served for three years on United States missions connected with international negotiations on disarmament and other matters.

He succeeded James Cromwell as Minister in Ottawa.

Prime Minister King sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, expressing his "deepest sympathy." He also sent a telegram to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, describing Mr. Moffat's passing as a loss "not merely to the United States and Canada but one which will be felt by all the United Nations."

Tributes came from many diplomats in Ottawa.

U. S. Coal Strike Cuts Montreal Deliveries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The coal miners strike in the United States has caused an acute disruption of coal distribution in the city. Dealers have been handicapped through lack of supplies and the shortage of American anthracite has compelled them to cut their service to householders.

Householders who have been using American anthracite have been obliged to switch to Welsh coal which is rationed to them by their dealers.

The majority of orders are halved in quantity and householders told they will have to be satisfied with the order as delivered, otherwise there is no guarantee that demands can be met.

Pay Japanese Soldiers Lost

Associated Press from U. S. Marine Corps

Spending Money for 'The Day' in Tokyo

Some day it may come in handy, this chest of sen and yen, but at present it is useless to the American Marines on Guadalcanal where it was captured in an attack on the Japanese. Perhaps the soldiers for whom it was intended never will miss it. Sergeant Major William B. Richards, of Fitchburg, Mass., holds a fistful of sen in one hand and a bunch of yen notes in the other.

New Sailors on First Convoy Learn Their Foes Are Tough

By Sergeant Frank Acosta, Jr.
Marine Corps Combat Correspondent

AT AN OVERSEAS BASE—The night before our eastbound convoy weighed anchor, the passenger sailors were brought aboard, bound for duty overseas. Many had never been to sea before.

The first morning, the Chief Boatswain's Mate mustered the passengers, gave them instructions about always wearing life jackets on deck, where to go when the General Quarters buzz sounded (the signal to man battle stations).

The young men hardly heard the instructions. They were too excited about actually being at sea and watching the forming of the convoy. Besides, they had heard already from the crew that the ship had been making this run regularly without serious trouble.

During four warm, beautiful days, we all lay out on the hatches in the sun, gazing at the majestic array of ships in the convoy spread out behind us.

First Sub is Sighted

Then one night the word got around that a sub had been sighted 20 miles astern, and the next morning we heard a rumor that one of the escort vessels had had a direct sub contact only five miles astern of the convoy.

The next evening most of the passenger-sailors were below in the crowded troop space, reading in their bunks or talking.

Then it started. The "GQ" buzzer went off, and we poured up the ladder and out on deck. The whole sea was lit up with flares from everywhere, trying to spot the sub on the surface. Depth charges were exploding every few seconds.

Half-dressed, shivering, and wondering, we stood there at quarters 15 minutes before the escorts passed the word "all secure."

As soon as we got below again, the Captain, over the ship's loud speaker system, ordered every man to sleep fully dressed with his life jacket near by. He said, "It may be necessary for us to abandon ship if we are hit. But do not be panicky."

A Ship is Torpedoed

I looked around at those youngsters, only a few weeks away from schools and civilian jobs. They were saying to themselves in wonderment, "Abandon ship! Holy smoke!"

Two minutes later the buzzer went off again and the troop space was empty in half the time. Just as I hit the ladder I heard the speaker say, "Now y'hear there! Ship X-X has been torpedoed and the convoy is under attack!"

It is an eerie feeling to jump out of a half-sleep, go tearing up a ladder while waking up, and look out on a sea lit up with flares like the Fourth of July, with depth charges sometimes exploding so close they shake your own ship.

The worst scare that first night was the last one. Just at dawn one escort ship made a contact. She was racing around dropping depth charges, when there was a terrific explosion directly under us. The engines stopped, and I thought surely we were hit, but we soon discovered that the explosion was caused by a depth charge exploding close by.

We were a pretty dazed bunch by the time daylight arrived.

Red-eyed as they were, they joked at chow. The ship's baker was a happy old fellow who had made seven crossings with the cruiser Cleveland during the last war. During the night his battle station had been down below, ready to pass up ammunition topside if it was needed.

That night was only the beginning. The convoy got no letup during the following 36 hours.

Only the bravest went below to sleep at night. We curled up on benches in the mess hall and on the deck in the passageways. Some just walked the deck outside.

The third day was quiet, but when it became apparent that the night would be clear, the Captain ordered every man to sleep above the water line.

I found myself up on the boat deck in a corner back of the smokestack. The wind was howling, and the sea so rough we dozed off, convinced that it was too rough for the subs to attack. Then a flare went off to port and the "GQ" signal buzzed. There was a flame far out. Suddenly a jar rocked the ship from bow to stern. It felt like a direct hit on the keel.

Remained a Mystery

But the ship wasn't hit. We never found out what caused the shock. I asked the Captain later, but he could only speculate.

Just at dusk, on the fourth night of the attacks, I was standing at the starboard rail. The ship next to us couldn't have been more than 150 yards away. Suddenly I saw a huge puff of smoke go up right on her starboard bow and heard an explosion. A minute later, her entire bow was aflame. The escorts came racing in, scattering depth charges, while the ship drifted, fighting the fire.

We watched her burn for an hour, drifting slowly astern. Now and then flames would leap up, and we could see the crew with the hoses.

Early next morning American planes hove into view, and there were no further attacks.

The baptism of fire was over. The youngsters now really had something to fight for. As one husky fellow assigned to duty aboard a destroyer said to me:

"Boy, nobody out here has to tell me about how dangerous those babies are we're going after."

Airpower Can Beat Japan In East, MacArthur Says

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 25 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Southwest Pacific, said that in the battle for Papua "a new form of campaign was tested which points the way to the ultimate defeat of the enemy in the Pacific." This primarily involves "the continuous, calculated application of air power."

He remarked that in Northeastern New Guinea the Allies' air arm had been found effective not only as an offensive-defensive weapon but as an instrument of troop transport and supply.

"Our air forces and ground forces were welded together in Papua, and when in sufficient strength with proper naval support, their indissoluble union points the way to victory through new and broadened strategic and tactical conceptions," General MacArthur said.

Close co-ordination between air and land units will permit "swift, massive strokes" against the enemy and preclude the necessity for a "dilatory and costly island-to-island advance," he predicted.

The text of General MacArthur's written comment:

"The destruction of remnants of the enemy forces in the Sanananda Area concludes the Papuan Campaign. The Horii Army (Lieut. Gen. Tomitaro Horii commanded the estimated 15,000 Japanese troops in Papua) has been annihilated.

"The outstanding military lesson of this campaign was the continuous, calculated application of air power inherent in the potentialities of every component of the air forces employed in the most intimate tactical and logistical union with ground troops.

"The effect of this modern instrumentality was sharply accentuated by the geographical limitations of this theater. For months on end, air transport with constant fighter coverage moved complete infantry regiments and artillery battalions across the almost impenetrable mountains and jungles of Papua and the reaches of the sea, transported field hospitals and other base installation to the front, supplied the troops and evacuated casualties.

"For hundreds of miles bombers provided all-around reconnaissance, protected the coast from hostile naval intervention and blasted the way for the infantry as it drove forward.

A new form of campaign was tested which points the way to the ultimate defeat of the enemy in the Pacific.

"The offensive and defensive power of the air and the adaptability, range and capacity of its transport in an effective combination with ground forces represent tactical and strategical elements of a broadened conception of warfare that will permit the application of offensive power in swift, massive strokes rather than the dilatory and costly island-to-island advance that some have assumed to be necessary in a theater where the enemy's far flung strongholds are dispersed throughout a vast expanse of archipelagos.

"Air forces and ground forces were welded together in Papua, and when in sufficient strength with proper naval support, their indissoluble union points the way to victory through new and broadened strategic and tactical conceptions."

Sanctuary for Jews Pleaded

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Wales appealed to the British Government today "to give a lead to the world" by declaring its readiness to co-operate with the Allied and neutral countries in finding an immediate sanctuary in the British Empire and elsewhere for Jewish refugees from Axis countries.

"The Bishops of England and Wales," the joint statement issued in the name of the whole Anglican episcopate said, "declare the sufferings of these millions of Jews and their condemnation, failing immediate rescue, to cruel and certain death constitute an appeal to humanity which is impossible to resist."

The Bishops indicated they were profoundly stirred by the report of both Houses of Parliament on Dec. 17 with respect to increasing persecution of the Jews and the apparent intention of Hitler to exterminate 6,000,000 more human beings.

"They believe it is the duty of civilized nations, whether neutral or Allied, to exert themselves to the utmost possible extent to provide sanctuary for these victims," the statement said.

"They therefore urge the Government of the United Kingdom to give a lead to the world by declaring its readiness, in consultation with the governments of United and neutral nations, in finding immediate refuge territories within the British Empire as well as elsewhere for all persons threatened with massacre and who can escape from Axis lands or for those who have already escaped to neighboring neutral countries and can make room for other fugitives to take their places."

Swiss Find Neutrality Costly Course

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 25 (AP) — Negotiations between Switzerland and Germany for a new trade treaty have ended without an agreement after several months of discussions.

Future economic exchanges will be on the basis of individual transactions.

Remaining unchanged will be present import and export regulations, including privileges of "navicerts" required because of the United Nations blockade.

The previous agreement, signed in July, 1941, carried with it a Swiss credit to Germany of 50,000,000 francs—$11,500,000 by the last quotation in 1941 of the Swiss franc. This credit and a brief renewal also ended in the failure of negotiations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Narrow is the path of neutrality, and the "few there be" find it costly to tread.

Axis-surrounded Switzerland maintains its precarious footing with the help of $1,000,000 a day for defense and a war budget double that of the last war.

Yet in spite of this, the country has managed to prosper. Swiss bonds have held steadily throughout the war, and its industries, with few exceptions, have flourished.

Lack of natural textiles, such as cotton and wool, have slowed down the mills, and building trades have found the going difficult for the same reason. But factories making artificial silk, watches, machine tools, precision instruments have been humming.

Embroideries in Demand

The chemical industries and printing trades are fairly active, and Swiss embroideries appear to be in sufficient demand to warrant normal business.

Encouraged by these evidences of prosperity, the stock market rose sharply during the past year. Many firms declared sizable stock bonuses, one chemical company setting the pace with a 100 per cent dividend.

Just how the Nazi occupation of all of France and the United Nations bombing of Genoa, one of the ports from which Swiss merchant ships have been sailing, will affect the economy of the Alpine Republic is not apparent yet.

Switzerland is forced to adopt the belief that one can do business with Hitler, and the bulk of its resent trade is with the Axis. In return for the use of rail routes between Italy and Germany, the Swiss are granted navicerts for the export of watches and other nonmilitary products to the United Nations.

In anticipation of a possible postwar letdown, manufacturers are trying to avoid overexpansion, and the Government has under way a 5,000,000,000-franc public works program to be spread over a 10-year period.

For the average Swiss, lack of fuel is the greatest hardship, with coal rationed at a ton to a household and priced at $49 a ton. Peat is unrationed, but scarce, and sells for $30 a ton.

At Bern, it is reported that hotels are brimming over with guests, mostly with government or diplomatic connections, and profits of innkeepers are even more impressive than in peacetime. Restaurants are said to be experiencing similar prosperity.

This condition is not true throughout the country, however, and other hotel men, in peacetime among the country's most prosperous individuals, are now the hardest hit. The Army has taken over some of the hotels, but many have been closed.

Staffs Increased

Switzerland, in the role of go-between among 26 belligerents and 41 other warring countries, has increased the staffs of its consulates and legations at least fivefold, according to a recent estimate.

It is engaged in one of the most gigantic tasks of the kind ever undertaken. Capture of great numbers of civilians, as well as increasing hundreds of prisoners, involves an almost endless exchange of lists of prisoners and internees, all of which are transmitted through Swiss representatives.

The Swiss inspect prison camps, report on the conditions they find, and handle vast quantities of mail and relief material bound to and from belligerent nations, performing these tasks with tact and conscientious efficiency.

The services of Switzerland as a neutral are valuable, and although its position may become increasingly difficult, observers believe it will maintain its status as a noncombatant.

Swiss Industries Fair May 1 to 11 at Basel

The 1943 Swiss Industries Fair will be held in the Fair Buildings at Basel from May 1 to 11, according to word from the Official Information Bureau of Switzerland in New York.

Last year's Fair attendance broke all records, with 279,000 visitors flocking to the exposition, and those in charge of this year's event are encouraged to believe that it will be a successful one despite wartime restrictions.

Seventeen general displays are scheduled, with a number of special exhibits to be held in addition.

Zeebrugge and Dover In Name of Baron

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, who received a Barony in the New Year honors list, has taken the title of Baron Keyes of Zeebrugge and Dover.

In 1918 Sir Roger was Commander of the Dover patrol and led a British naval foray on April 23 of that year to make the Belgian port of Zeebrugge useless to the Germans.

John Burns

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—John Burns, who passed on yesterday, was the first working man to become a member of the British Cabinet.

He left the Cabinet post of President of the Board of Trade in 1914 in protest against Britain's entry into World War I and retired from the House of Commons in 1918 after 26 years' service.

A candle-maker and later a stationary engineer, he represented the London working-class district of Battersea in Parliament from 1892 until his retirement from politics in 1918.

He entered the Liberal Party Cabinet of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in 1905 as President of the Local Government Board and continued in the succeeding Ministry of Herbert Asquith, in which he was President of the Board of Trade at the time of his resignation. Mr. Burns was co-leader with Ben Tillett of the London dock strike of 1889, a notable event in British labor history. Some of his most important legislative work was in housing and town planning.

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The Home Forum

Our Guide to Life Eternal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE, down through the ages, has always been regarded by Christians as a very precious book indeed, the revealed Word of God. In the pages of this sacred Book is to be found the truth about God and His creation. It shows how God was revealed to the prophets and how, when people trusted in Him, they were guided rightly in all their ways. It tells, too, of Christ Jesus, the Saviour of all mankind, who showed the path to eternal life. Jesus said we should **"search the scriptures"** (John 5:39) and often referred to them in his teaching and healing.

* * *

On page 497 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science has given six "important points, or religious tenets, of Christian Science," of which the following is the first: **"As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life."** Christian Scientists "search the scriptures" in the light of this textbook, the precious "key" that unlocks the treasures of the Bible so that their search is not in vain.

Through the light that Science and Health throws on the Word of God students of Christian Science find the wonderful promises of the Bible fulfilled in their own lives when they shape their conduct by its precepts. They find Christ Jesus to be the Way-shower, in whose steps they can obediently follow. They find that the healing power which he manifested was not a special dispensation granted him and his immediate followers, but that it is an ever-present, omnipotent power which can be understood and demonstrated. They learn to accept and utilize this ever-present power of God "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases" (Psalms 103:3) and know it to be as effectual today as when Jesus walked in Galilee. They find life to be not a fleeting mortal sense, but good, eternal and self-existent, for Life is God.

* * *

We need to have a "listening ear" and a receptive heart so that we may listen for God's voice and accept the truths of the Bible. Christian Science illumines the truth contained in the Bible and shows us how to apply it in our daily living. It teaches us to know the truth that makes free. We learn that evil is not created by God, who, the Bible says, made everything "very good." Then, since God did not create evil, and He made all that was made, can evil be real? Must it not be only a false concept? Evil can only seem to be; it never is true. When we turn away from it as powerless to God, who is the only power, evil disappears.

"Lo, He sent His Word and healed them,
Still that Word of God is here.
Still its tender healing message
Speaks to every listening ear.
Truth divine, that overcometh
All the ills that seem to be,
In our hearts Thy Word abiding,
We may know Thee and be free."
(Christian Science Hymnal, No. 175.)

Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 547): **"The Scriptures are very sacred. Our aim must be to have them understood spiritually, for only by this understanding can truth be gained."** As the Bible is studied in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook, the spiritual sense of the Scriptures is unfolded to the sincere seeker. The *Christian Science Quarterly* and its weekly Lesson-Sermons are a wonderful aid, for in these Lesson-Sermons the student finds help for every problem and gains spiritual understanding whereby to meet every need and to help others to do so.

* * *

The story of Moses, leading the children of Israel out of bondage in Egypt toward the promised land, is inspirational. Moses constantly listened for God's voice, and, depending on His guidance, was able to overcome all that would hinder progress towards God, good. We still have God's guidance today. In the glorious light which Science and Health throws on the Bible, many are finding that the healing and guidance which are recorded in this sacred Book are being made manifest in their own lives.

When the children of Israel came to the Red Sea they had no way of crossing it, and they could not turn back because Pharaoh's army was behind them. Moses prayed, and the Lord answered, **"Wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward"** (Exodus 14:15). The sea parted before them and they went safely over on dry ground, and their enemies were destroyed. When we heed God's Word and go forward, even when it seems as if there were no way out, the waters will always part. In emergencies we prove God's power supreme, as at all times. When, humanly, things look impossible, we prove that all things are possible to God, for His way is not human but divine, and His power is omnipotent, omnipresent.

The last of the six Tenets mentioned above reads (Science and Health, p. 497), **"And we solemnly promise to watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and to be merciful, just, and pure."** By his study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook one is enabled to conform to the requirements shown in these Tenets.

Blessed indeed is he who reads understandingly the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings; and doubly blessed is he who applies the truth in his daily life, for thus are his feet guided into the path that leads ever upward to the realization that God is Life eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Christian Science
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Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

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"ARAB SHEPHERD": *An Etching by Thomas Handforth*

Basrah—City of Dates

ALTHOUGH BASRAH is the City of Dates to most people, to us it spelled the Bright Lights after our isolation. We were gay. We went to parties and we danced and we dined and picnicked. Besides all this we . . . went sketching among the date palms. . . .

Basrah is the greatest date port in the world. About eighty per cent of the world's dates are grown in Iraq and are shipped out from Basrah to points all over the globe. The dates in your plum pudding or in your annual fruit cake are likely to have been grown on a tree in Iraq. There are miles of palms everywhere. If you are on a high rooftop in Basrah, a cloud of green spreads out as far as you can see. If you are on the ground, the straight rough trunks of the palms seem to rise to unbelievable heights.

Basrah is a kind of modern Venice with its canals and boat traffic. It was also the city of Sindbad and the port where he lived between voyages. Even now this city has a fairy-tale appearance and a luxuriant dirtiness that belongs to the Arabian Nights era.

We found time to spend in the bazaars, too. They were more crowded and less organized than the Baghdad bazaars. They contained everything that we wanted and more. We did not buy camels and their keepers, amber beads, crystals, copper pots, or any such romantic things. But we did check off our lists such items as safety pins, buttons, yard goods, glassware, china, needles and cutlery, all from Japan. Basrah was full to overflowing with things marked "Made in Sheffield Japan" or "Made in Manchester Japan" (with the word Japan in the smallest of letters).—From "We Married an Englishman," by RUTH and HELEN HOFFMAN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

THOMAS HANDFORTH is an American etcher of English-Irish descent. As a young man, he had some training in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, and, on the East Coast, in Provincetown and New York. In his early twenties, he went to North Africa where he settled down to live for a time. There he made a number of prints, now called "The Algerian Series." The "Arab Shepherd" is one of this series.

Mr. Handforth is probably best known for his Asiatic etchings. They are executed with fewer lines and with more emphasis upon such abstract considerations as rhythm than is evident in this early specimen of his workmanship.

The Sunset Moth

A MOTH LIT upon my hand, its wings enamelled pink in the evening sun. All the delicate tints of the sunset were there and sterner tones of bronze. The antennae blurred in minute vibration, and the eyes gleamed with metallic fire. Its wings fanned a tiny draft against my hand. It was alive, and wanting to live; jewel-sized and wrought in delicately-shaped gold and pink.

How small a thing sometimes can fill a day so full! How full of wondering and new secret feelings a day can be!

So many things I see to make me wonder —curious eyes of a deer shining through thickets, Indian-pipes, the ghost-flowers that spring waxen from decaying leaves, pale green thinness of unborn leaves inside a bud, crystal-winged dragon-flies, newly hatched and spread out in the sun to dry.

* * *

When I was a little child, I found new things every day—fat puddles of light on my bedroom carpet, made by the morning sun streaming through my window; forests of frost-crystals on windowpanes; round beach-pebbles, sun-warmed; agile ants that stalked among the grasses on the lawn; the damp pink squirminess of the earth-worms that fell into the hole we were digging. I found a brown sea-shell, with a pink sunset and a sigh inside. Everywhere I looked was some delightful new thing. I learned to know the shape and feel of things, the way they looked and smelled. And sometimes what happened when you dropped them!

* * *

Still there is so much new to find. New wonderings add a breathless fresh beauty to old, experienced things. Growing up doesn't change the continual delight of finding new significant small things. Even through wars, the search goes on as long as there are moths and ants and sea-shells. Yes, and the damp pink squirminess of earth-worms.

The wind ruffled the pale maple leaves above me. I felt the moth move on my hand. It shook the clear outline of tiny wings into a frenzied blur, made a dart again against my hand, and flew to blend its speck of color with the million miles of sunset-tinted space beyond the maple branch. It left something a little changed, as did the ants and sea-shells. Yes, and the damp pink squirminess of earth-worms.

H. H. W.

Minuet in V

MAYBE THE BUS-LINE you live on isn't stretched as taut as ours. Maybe you don't have to wait for busses long late in deepening winter nights, when the wind whistles frosty cadenzas up and down the street and numbing feet crunch out impatient accents on ice-crusted curbs.

Fortunate is such a windswept waiter who can toast his toes and melt his heart in the firelight warmth of a Louis Armstrong vocal or trumpet chorus, remembered and sung joyfully in thought; though not as eloquently as Louis himself plays or sings it, for his is an originality and facility of expression hardly tossed off in smug imitation.

You may, of course, have your own choice of player and playing for such times and moods, but it's hard to imagine what musician could fill wintry bus-waiting interludes with summertime more positively than Louis Armstrong. For Louis' sunny, high-flown notes, New Orleans born, true-hearted bred, soar and swing with a persuasion and power to humble even the wind's blasts. Happily, Louis's blasts (for so they are sometimes) never shriek or sting or tweak cold noses. To be sure, they bite—as any trumpet-playing, or wind, of character should—however, with the bite of exuberance, not of abandon.

* * *

High above the dark bulks of office buildings, the stars begin to assemble for their own harmony in their deep-blue night stand. On the curbs below, more people gradually gather for their own blue night stand, straining to see the bus that is nowhere in sight.

Home and fireside, so near in longing, so far in realization, tug then at the curb-huggers' hearts; yet not so desperately for the one hearing in memory Louis feelingly singing "—Where the folks say How-de-do, they really mean it, too, where Mammy's love is true, That's My Home—I'm always welcome back, no matter where I roam—'cause That's My Home." And then, in his horn, he rhapsodizes about that home, everyone's home, whatever its face-value or place, for that home is first in the heart, as Louis knows.

It's comforting, in the cold moments of waiting and wishing for home, to know that music of Louis's well enough to hum it a bit, or to whistle its sweet cheer down the wind, or just to think of what makes up its hospitality. Once you know that, all the new, strange notes of war-living should seem easier to harmonize. Louis says it this way: "You've got to have nice thoughts, no matter what you're playing. Even if it's *Tiger Rag*. If anything gets in the way of those nice thoughts, got to get rid of it."

* * *

In the usual tug-of-war, harsh playing of *Tiger Rag*, nice thoughts are smothered. In the cold-night-late-bus tug-of-war, nice thoughts are apt to be frost-bitten, apt to be trampled in the stampede to board the bus when it finally does come. How different it could be, if all the anxious ones recalled a tune Louis recorded years ago, *You're Next;* and stopped momentarily to let its sentiment, and his sincere playing of it, soften the offensive and open the way for each one to mount the high bus step lightly.

Nice thoughts, given a chance, can make music, can make molehills out of mountains.

Jammed tightly in the bus, over the hats and backs and packages that make the view instead of lighted store windows, and farther on, houses snug with lamplight, and still farther, white hills curving toward the circle of stars widened to symphonic symmetry, you can still set your heart dancing, as, over the accompaniment of reeds and percussion, Louis's horn cuts graceful figures out of sound and sets them dancing—if you let a nice thought play the tune right.

It's easier, sometimes, to start those nice thoughts dancing to a leaping phrase of Louis's music, music compounded of echoes of the Mississippi, which spoke to him when he rode its riverboats and heard its blues and felt its heart-beat; of love for a horn; of clear, simple devotion; of little asking and much giving. "Even if it's *Tiger Rag*,"—even if it's finding home in the war-dark night.

AMY LEE

Sunlight on Trees

See the curving tree and its outward reach,
See the golden elm and the silvered beech,
See the sun give enamel and fire to the bough
In the season of now.

Wherever the path goes, this much is true:
There is light in the heavens and lightning in you
As long as the trunk's shout, the small twig's cry
Can burnish the sky.

GEORGE ABBE

אונזער פיהרער צום איבערגעבן לעבען

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

וועהן די קיבדער ישראל זייענן עקזיסטענט צום רוישען ים האבען זיי נים געוואנן קיין וועג וו[illegible] ארויבער-צוגעהן דאזיגן ים. זיך צורוקצוקעהרען האבען זיי אויך נים געקענט, ווייל פּרעהים ארמיע איז נעשטאנען אונטער זיי. משה רבנו האט געטהאן תּפלה צו גאט, און גאט האט אויהם געזאגט פּרעדיגט צו מיר? רייזט צו די קיבדער ישראל, און בעט זיי, אז זיי זאלען בעהן פאָרווערטס" (ספר שמות יד:15). די וואסערען פון דעם רויטען ים האבען זיך געשפאלטען, און זיי זיינען בשלום אריבערגענאנגען דעם ים אויף טרוקענעם לאנד, און זייערע שונים זיינען ערטרונ-קען געווארען. וועהן מיר הערען זיך צו-צו גאטס וואָרט, און פאלגען דעם עשליכען עקזאמפּ צו געהן פאָר-ווערטס, אפילו וועהן אלץ אויסגעזעהן שוויבאר פּער-צאמפּ, וועלען זיך די וואסערען אלץ מאל פערואנדעלט מיילען. אין ציוויסן פון בעפאהר און אונגלוק, פרובי-רען מיר אויס אז גאטס מאכט איז אלערהעכסט, פונקט ווי זיי איז צו אלע ציוויסן. וועהן, נאך דעם מעשליכען זיין, די זאך זיהם זיך אויס אונטערגלוידן, פרובירען מיר אויס, אז פאר גאט איז נימאָ קיין זאך וואס איז אונמעגליך, דען זיין וועג איז נים מעגשליך נאך בעש-ליך, וויייל זיין מאכט איז אלמעכטיג און אלבעגע-וועהרטיג.

דער לעצטער פון די זעקסט גלויבענס-זעצען, וועלכע וועהרען דא אויבען דערמאנט, לעזט זיך (ווי[illegible]ענשאפט און בעזונדס, 3. 497). „און מיר פערשפרעכען מיט אייניגדרוקספולער ערנסטקייט, צו וואכטן, און צו בע-טען גאט, אז דאס גמוטה (בעדאנק) זאל זיין אין אונז, וואס איז אויך אין קריסטוס יעזוס געווען; צו טהאן צו אנדערע, וואס מיר וואלטען וועלען אז זיי זאלטן מהאן צו אונז, און צו זיין בארמהערציג, גע-רעכט און ריין." דורך זיין שטודיום פון דער ביבעל אין פון דעם קריסטשען סיענס מעקסט-בוך וועהרט דער שטודענט בעפעהיגט זיך צו צוגאסען צו די פאדערונגען וועלכע וועהרען אנגעוויזען אין דיזע גלויבענס-זעצע.

וואויל אין אמהין איז דער יעניגער וועלכער לעזט מיט פערשטאנד די ביבעל און מרס. עדדיס שרייבען; אין דאפּעלט בעביגשט איז דער יעניגער וועלכער וועהרט אן דיזע וואהרהייט אין זיין מעגליכען לעבען, דען די ים פון אזא מענשען וועהרען נעווען אין דעם וועג וואס פיהרט אימער העבער אין העבער ביז ער דערגרייכט דעם ווירקליכען פערשטאנד פון גאט אין איבערגיג לעבען.

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Storm

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MARK LANE

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Intimate Message: Washington

Your Peace and Mine.....By Roscoe Drummond

What do you think ought to be done about the peace?

Have you ideas you would like to have the Government consider and are you prepared to let your influence be felt in a clarification of public opinion on postwar plans?

A specific opportunity for you to do just that soon may be forthcoming.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who for some months has been persistently and properly telling the people what America ought to do to secure the peace, has decided it would be well for the people to tell the Government what they would like to do to secure the peace.

To this end, Mr. Wallace is making three suggestions: That President Roosevelt take the occasion of an early broadcast to appeal to the public to write in to the White House their own "peace plans" in order to stimulate general discussion and foster a common understanding of what needs to be done; that the Government establish a central agency to sift and correlate these proposals for popular consideration; and that some well-regarded official whose standing will vouchsafe his impartiality, like, for example, Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, head this work and go on the air periodically to analyze and report the trend of the national peace symposium.

Wants 100,000 Peace Plans

Mr. Wallace, who certainly has his own ideas of what should be done, is eager that the Government should have the benefit of every American's ideas. He thinks it would be good for the Government and good for the people and good for the future peace.

"I'd like to see 100,000 peace plans," the Vice-President said recently. "I'd like to see how they vary geographically, how they vary from time to time.

"There is need for a central agency to draw the plans together and provide a focal point for public discussion. It would be good for all of us to get it out of our systems, to have our ideas battered about."

The best guarantee that a peoples' war will end in a peoples' peace is for the people to begin now to agree on the kind of peace they are willing to support and how fully they are ready to support it; and it is well that men like the Vice-President are taking the lead in promoting a popular discussion at this time.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen performed a similar service in a recent address before the Saint Paul and Minneapolis branches of the Foreign Policy Association. Governor Stassen offered very definite, very positive, very controversial ideas of his own. They involved the immediate organization of a United Nations of the World with a single parliament and an executive council authorized to function in seven major categories of world action. For his forthrightness in presenting these proposals, he was characterized by some fellow Republicans in Congress as "a stalking horse for the Administration." But Governor Stassen is a stalking horse for nobody. He is a candid, perceptive public official who is prepared to tell fellow citizens what he thinks even if it does involve political risk or political abuse. And Mr. Stassen is not out to sell his country a fancy blueprint tied up in cellophane and blue ribbon; he is seeking only to lead an intelligent vital discussion.

Seeks to Encourage Discussion

"I present these definite suggestions," the Governor explained, "not with the attitude that these are the answers, but rather to stimulate a search for the best answers, to encourage a frank discussion of means and methods, and to expose my own tentative thoughts to helpful criticism and clarification.

"It is important that we be specific. Perhaps the greatest present deterrent to increasing world cooperation is a tendency on the part of many persons to admit its desirability, to acknowledge the correctness of general statements of the subject, but to say it is impossible to work out.

"History tells us that the very successful organization structure of our own United States of America came about through a very forthright discussion of many different suggestions and proposals. This was carried on even during the War for Independence, and extended through the years of the early association of the 13 colonies. The varied ideas finally were fitted together in the Constitutional Convention, in a very earnest session of men of many viewpoints."

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Stassen quite evidently are headed in the right direction and there is a good prospect that President Roosevelt will act upon the Vice-President's suggestion that he extend an urgent invitation to the people of the United States that they begin to fashion their own pattern for a people's peace.

The concrete ideas as to the methods of securing the peace which would be evoked by such a presidentially sponsored national symposium would be valuable in themselves, but the greatest value of such a discussion would be the deepening of public conviction that the preservation of world peace is a present possibility. It is not technical difficulties which stand in the way; what is needed is a national readiness to do the simple things which are necessary to peace. It is not plans which are so much needed as willingness to execute them.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

Geography and Foreign Policy.....By Ralph W. Cessna

A writer from an eastern paper was in the other day asking about midwest reaction to gas rationing. The implied sectional interest there caused a stock-taking about us in this respect, and also to notice particularly that there has been a tendency out here to make precisely such comparisons—from the opposite point of view.

That is, folks here sometimes complain—just as they have in regard to attitudes and actions on the whole foreign question—that folks in the East are "over-conscious" of these war-born problems, that they too often expect everybody else to suffer because they have problems to meet. At least there is an inclination to look upon such things as support of foreign policy, gas rationing, and the appointment of Edward Flynn as Minister to Australia, in a sectional manner, to set up a line somewhere between here and New York—just where no one has ever been found—markedly dividing opinion, reaction, conviction, understanding, and support on particular questions.

One side is just as misguided as the other in so far as it assumes that the other fellow is prejudiced and always has some local selfish interest which blinds him to the facts about the larger good. And both are wrong in attempting to pigeonhole human reactions on such a basis.

A Recurrent Question

This point comes up frequently. It was underlined during the pre-Pearl Harbor argument over isolationism. And we could go on analyzing and arguing about it here. But one must always inevitably, if he follows the thing through logically, come back to this one conclusion—that there is a geographical difference—that is, a difference in human outlooks inspired almost wholly by geographical situation.

There is nothing inherently isolationist about a midwesterner, and nothing inherently internationalist about a Bostonian. It is something that grows out of location. Probably in no other nation in the world are these variations so marked. Perhaps there are in China those far removed inland from the troubles of the past decade who fancy themselves relatively unconcerned. Perhaps that is true also in some parts of Asiatic Russia.

Evidences Farther Away

At any rate in America we have an enormous populated area, populated by persons who derive from much the same national stocks, who have the same advantages and problems. But those tucked away in the central part of the country, thousands of miles from either ocean, are removed physically from evidences which lead to the formation of opposite views by those who have those evidences constantly under their gaze—so they become isolationists in some degree.

A Chicago isolationist transferred to New York would before long, if he went with an open mind and strove for a fresh view, at least become less of an isolationist, simply because of being closer to the ocean, and to recurring evidences of the fact of world interdependence. And an interventionist New Yorker, were he transferred to Chicago, and were he able to tuck away in one corner of his mind and forget those evidences which make for an internationalist view, would before long see or at least completely understand the isolationist view, which is simply and almost completely a matter of geographical isolation, radio and airplane and streamlined train notwithstanding.

What about William Allen White, a midwestern interventionist, and Ham Fish, an eastern isolationist? Those are just the exceptions that prove the rule.

To Change the Subject:

They All Like to Read.....By Ethel C. Ince

"My child will not read," a well-known author said to me some time ago. "She doesn't like to read. You simply can't make her read." She was speaking of her "middle" age daughter—somewhere between childhood and the teens—whose indifference to books apparently matched her mother's enthusiasm for them.

Her remark set me thinking of these girls and boys of the "middle" ages, who, absorbed in active interests of work and play and yielding to the lure of easy amusement in motion pictures and radio, are slipping away from the very real pleasure and profit of reading. Even a "literary" environment, it seemed, did not render them proof against a lukewarm attitude toward reading, or even a complete lack of response to it.

Some young people are natural readers. "I read everything I can get hold of, and, at the time, I always like that book the best," replied a twelve-year-old girl, when asked about her reading tastes. On the other side of the picture is the confession of another, "I don't like to read very much, to tell the truth. There are studies I like better. I never can get interested in a book, because I never can get beyond the first chapter."

"Not to be taken too seriously at that age," someone may remark casually. "They will pick it up again later." But will they? A few, perhaps. But may not most of them struggle through required reading at school and let their own reading opportunities lapse into haphazard excursions into newspapers and periodicals?

Reading Molder of Character

For young people growing up in this modern world to face conditions that are entirely new to the human race, wide reading is invaluable. Not only in extending the borders of one's experience is reading useful; it is, perhaps, even more valuable in deepening perception and strengthening individual character.

"In a world society which considers human beings in units of a million, there is danger that the life of the individual may be lost," says Prof. Lou La Brant, in a foreword to "They All Like to Read," a pamphlet on reading attitudes and patterns of eleven- and twelve-year-olds, by Franc J. Thyng, published recently by The Association for Arts in Childhood, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. "There is danger also that, living and acting in groups, we may have less and less privacy and solitude. Radio and mass entertainment through the movies have given a publicity to our actions which may make intimate discussion the more difficult. Reading still offers what rural life once commonly gave—quiet, sustained, person to person experience."

Responses From Boys and Girls

The problem before us now is, therefore, how to win these "middle" age children to reading or to make sure they do not stray from it. In her study, whose results do not, perhaps, quite bear out its title, Mrs. Thyng draws some useful conclusions from the responses of the 163 boys and girls whom she questioned. She found that there was a very close relationship between the child's reading and his or her own personal experiences and activities. "I like books about horses because I draw horses," was a comment typical of this attitude. Or, "Mostly, I like sea stories, because I like boats and I like to make model boats."

Thoughts of their own future work influenced many of these boys and girls in their choice of books. "I like to read true books on aviation, because some day I wish to be a Navy pilot aboard a battleship." "When I grow up, I'd like to be an archaeologist, so I like story books that have a little history in them and tell what kinds of people lived there and what kinds of people live there now and what other archaeologists have discovered."

This study contains many hints for the adult who is trying to win some boy or girl of that age group to enjoy reading. It will aid not only librarians and teachers. Any of us who know girls and boys of the "middle" ages may serve the coming generation by helping them find the key to that golden door which swings open at the bidding of a book.

'Bad News' Propaganda Warns Reich of Defeat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The varied and ingenious forms of deception and mental manipulation by which Axis propagandists are seeking both to divert and build up a resistance of fear against the oncoming bad news of the war are indicated by the Office of War Information today in its analysis of current enemy broadcasts.

Axis domestic broadcasts, reported by the Government's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, show that both the German and Italian radios are continuing to stress for home consumption the difficulties encountered by Axis troops on the Russian front without mentioning specific losses.

For two weeks at least Nazi propagandists have been pressing an intensive campaign to prepare the German people for the Stream of bad news which the High Command apparently finds it must let go gradually.

How the Nazis are seeking to divert the effect of Nazi reverses in Russia, by driving hard to build up the news importance of the Axis economic pact, which the Nazi Transocean Agency reported had been signed today between Germany and Japan on the one hand and Italy and Japan on the other also is described by the OWI.

Build-up Trick Used

The Transocean agency has used various build-up tricks from its propaganda book to try to give the story greater importance and to get it played heavily and widely.

Thus in an English-language Morse-code transmission for American consumption, Transocean reported the signing of the pact, stating that "the tripartite pact is greatly strengthened and extended by the pacts about economic cooperation among the three allied nations."

Then, a little later, Transocean—in another English - language Morse-code transmission for American consumption—put out a more complete story on the signing of the pact. This time, however, it sought to build up greater interest in the story, first, by datelining it "from the Führer's Headquarters," and second, by attaching a note to editors stating that the story was "not to be released before 3 a. m. Thursday Central European time."

That the "hold-for-release" story was an obvious propaganda device is indicated by the fact that the Transocean agency broke the story 15 minutes before to the United States. Furthermore, at 7:35 p. m., 10 minutes after it had put out the "hold-for-release" story, Transocean broke its own release date by putting out a third story about the pact to the United States under a Tokyo dateline.

The campaign to prepare the way for bad news apparently was designed as a propaganda foundation for the communiqué admitting for the first time that German troops in the Stalingrad area had been encircled and that Nazi units in the Eastern Caucasus had withdrawn. It also served as a foundation for the recent communiqué which indirectly admitted the loss of Velikie Luki by stating that the German garrison there had withdrawn to join "relief" forces.

Radio Prepares Way

Evidence of how the Axis Radio has prepared the way for sober Nazi communiqués is contained in these recent examples:

The Frankfurt Radio told the people of Germany that the Stalingrad garrison was exposed to ever-increasing hardships and that the watchword of the Nazis at Stalingrad had become "every man a fortress."

The Budapest Radio told the people of Hungary that thaws on the southern front in Russia had "interfered with the mobility of mechanized forces."

The Rome Radio explained to the people of Italy that "the human material used by the Soviet Command proves it to be permeated by an aggressive fierceness and contempt for death that are absolutely exceptional."

While the German Radio has remained silent on Russian claims about the capture of the fortress of Schlüsselberg and the relief of the long siege of Leningrad, the Finnish Radio told the Finnish people that Russian forces "have broken the German lines at several points" in the Schüsselberg and Leningrad sector.

The Nazi-controlled Lyon Radio in a broadcast to France put a reverse twist on its concession that the Russians had made gains in the north. "South of Lake Ladoga," said the Lyon broadcast, the Russians "made a vain attempt to exploit gains they had previously gained."

China Must Be Shown Peace Plan, OWI Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association was told here Jan. 23 by two Office of War Information chiefs that the United States must begin immediately to offer concrete postwar objectives to China but must leave to the future those which will face India.

F. McCracken Fisher, Chief of the OWI Chinese Division, and Robert Aura Smith, Chief of the India OWI, were the speakers.

"Very definitely the Chinese do not belong to the school who urge that we win the war now and worry about what to do with the victory after we have attained it," Mr. Fisher declared.

He said that if we are to keep China fighting with us, we must "show that we have a plan, a policy for the postwar world, and that we believe in it enough to work at it now."

Mr. Smith said that India's postwar problems must be left to the future because of the complicated task of defending her now.

"It is the concern of India, of Great Britain, and of the United Nations," to see that her course is "wisely charted," he declared.

'Geared for Victory' Plan Is Placed Before President

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 — The "Geared for Victory" job-relations training program, already successful in many factories and based on years of experience by personnel engineers of The Haywood Company here, has been placed before President Roosevelt as manpower officials seek ways to speed productive efficiency.

While Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, is hard at work on plans for reallocating civilian manpower, the Haywood plan calls for increasing present output. The idea is to curtail absenteeism—responsible for the loss of six work days in each 100 in a survey conducted by the Regional WMP office at New York—and other labor leakages by improving relations between management and workers.

"In all war-production plants," declares the brochure describing Geared-for-Victory, "two important gears run the drive shaft of our nation's victory program. These two gears are labeled:

"1. A worker's understanding of his job.

"2. A foreman's understanding of his workers."

Haywood Gives Rules

Ralph B. Haywood, head of the firm, believes the nation's war output can be increased greatly without additional workers if industries apply the rules of human relations which he declares, out of some 25 years of experience in industry, can be learned exactly as arithmetic is learned.

Mr. Haywood believes in his ideas and has conducted a one-man campaign to get manpower officials in Washington to consider them.

Businessmen who use this method in their plants say it increases productivity, improves quality of work, lessens mishaps, reduces absenteeism, removes prejudice, and betters morale.

Mr. Haywood proceeds on the theory that the art of getting along with people is like cooking. Some persons cook without recipes, but they can't tell another how to do it. Others are able to give a recipe so completely that a novice can follow it.

The trouble with industry in general, says Mr. Haywood, is that it has relied on the person who knows human relations without being taught. It has put up with the friction that results from the supervisory work of many who don't seem to possess this natural ability.

He finds, however, that an increasing number of management men are awakening to the fact that an understanding of human relations can be gained through study. Mr. Haywood is as frank in pointing out mistaken concepts on the part of management, as he sees them, as he is of pointing out those of employees. One prevalent misconception he strives to correct is that it is natural for two men to work in conflict.

Quality Is Improved

"When this belief is replaced with certain knowledge that harmonious working associations are natural," he says, "the quality of work is improved and employee relations are better."

Another common mistake, he says, is the use of the "above-below attitude." "Regardless of the Navy E flag that flies over the plant," he declares, "you can rest assured that unity never can be achieved until management accepts the human relation rule that agreement is a balanced relationship which does not permit one human being to be above another from floorsweeper to president." One kind of work may be above another in order of production, but that's a different matter, holds Mr. Haywood.

He uses the term "dynamic balance" to describe the proper relationship among workers. It is important, he insists, to remember that people are not static, like inanimate objects, but growing and changing as their thoughts develop and change.

"To understand a man, we must know that John Jones on Aug. 28 is not John Jones on Aug. 27. The only way to understand him is to know what he is thinking," says this student of human relations.

The Army Tells the Business World

United States Army Air Corps

Civilian Students at Command and General Staff School

Top: One of the first things the business and professional men attending the third Army Orientation Course at Fort Leavenworth did was to elect class officers. They are, left to right: Bradley Kelly, Vice-President of King Features, Historian; William P. Jacobs, Executive Vice-President of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, Vice-President; William A. Patterson, President of United Airlines, President; William W. Crocker, President of the Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco, Vice-President; Randolph Bryan, Vice-President of the Second National Bank of Houston, Secretary, and T. H. Barton, President of the Lion Oil Refining Company, Treasurer. Center: Six businessmen going over a problem for the next day's assignment. Left to right: Irving B. Hexter, President of the Industrial Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Kimball Young, Queens College, New York; Maxey Jarman, President General Shoe Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Howard M. Fish, Vice-President, American Sterilizer Company, Erie, Pa.; Ralph T. Zook, President, Sloan & Zook Company, Bradford, Pa., and William B. Mitchell, President, Commonwealth Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Bottom: Five representatives of the press outside the War Department Theater following a class lecture. Left to right: Walter Cunningham, Magazine Editor, The Christian Science Monitor; Bradley Kelly, Vice-President of King Features; Wright Bryan, Managing Editor, Atlanta Journal; Thomas Underwood, Editor, Herald, Lexington, Ky., and Birmey Imes, Editor and Publisher, Commercial Dispatch, Columbus, Miss.

Businessmen Learn Army's Huge Task

Because this is a "people's war" and requires an understanding of its problems by the general public, the United States Army has set up special classes to train leaders in business and the professions so they can go home and help spread a more realistic outlook in their communities. The third such class is nearing its conclusion at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in the last week of a 28-day course. The Christian Science Monitor's representative, a veteran editor and writer of long experience in Europe and America, was invited to be a member of the class.

By Walter W. Cunningham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor now attending a Special United States Army Class for Selected Civilians

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 25—Eighty-seven of us who have left our accustomed desks in newspaper offices, banks, factories, and civilian executive positions to learn about the Army's problems at its Command and General Staff School here, are convinced it still is going to be a long war.

We have spent three weeks so far under the Army's best instructors, trudging up hill to "school" and spending long night hours over Army "home work."

Any armchair strategists among us who fancied there could be a quick and easy end to this global struggle, have had to revise their estimates to fit the technical information we have been privileged to absorb "off the record."

There are 87 of us, specially invited by the Army as the third in a series of classes whereby the General Staff is seeking to bridge the gap between civilian life and military life in a democracy.

Members of our class have learned something about the immensity of the problem of supply, to take but one factor. This has given them a new perspective. There is no pessimism. On the contrary, there is utmost confidence in the outcome, but those in the class have come to a fuller realization of the magnitude of the task.

The men taking this course have examined various aspects of the world situation and soon will return to their home cities with more comprehensive and complete understanding of the job ahead. They represent a wide diversity of interest — businessmen, religious leaders, educators, press, radio, movies, production, livestock, government departments, industry in its various branches, the President of a railroad and the assistant director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Department of Research and Education.

These men are in earnest. They work into the night to learn what it takes to manage the business of running a global war. Every morning, Sunday excepted, they walk up hill to college—sometimes in subzero weather—carrying under their arms brief cases full of memoranda relating to the day's assignment. They spend the day from 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. in classrooms with top-flight instructors and take home with them sufficient work to keep them busy several hours in the evening.

Hard-headed men, their time must count. Representing a cross section of the nation's business and professional men they hope to prove of real service later in bringing about a better understanding of global warfare and the part which the people of the United States must play to attain the objective which the United Nations have in common.

The extent of the war and its implications has not been lost upon them. Democracy, they have come to realize, will triumph only when we click on all fronts at home as well as abroad.

Flynn Nomination Approval By Senate Committee Seen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 27 of President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward J. Flynn to be Minister to Australia appeared to be likely although five senators, whose attitude is in doubt, could alter the result.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, chairman, and Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, both predicted that the Committee would report favorably the nomination of the former Democratic National Chairman, who also was picked by the President for his personal ambassador in the Southwest Pacific area.

One informed Committee member, who asked that his name not be used, predicted the vote would be strictly partisan. There remained, however, the possibility of defections from the ranks of the 15 Democrats and eight minority members.

At the hearings which closed Saturday Mr. Flynn told the Committee that he never would have let President Roosevelt, a "family friend" for 25 years, nominate him to be Minister to Australia had there been anything dishonorable in his life.

Appearing Saturday with Mr. Flynn were his law partner, Monroe Goldwater, Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, and Robert L. Moran, former Bronx Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. La Guardia was on the stand only briefly. With a wave of his hand, he declined to express an opinion on the Minister-designate's fitness to represent this country in Australia.

There was such long-standing political bitterness between him and Mr. Flynn, Mr. La Guardia said, that he did not feel himself unprejudiced.

"Do you believe anybody crooked and corrupt should be employed as an ambassador to any country?" inquired Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire.

"I think your question answers itself," Mr. La Guardia replied.

"Then you say no?"

"Certainly."

As for work done at Mr. Flynn's country estate in 1941 by New York City employees, an incident which largely dominated the hearings, Mr. La Guardia said he knew nothing about it except what William B. Herlands, New York Commissioner of Investigations, had reported.

Mr. Herlands told the Committee it was his personal conviction that Mr. Flynn knew while the work was being done that the laborers were City employees using City-owned materials. But, Mr. Herlands said, there was no direct evidence that Mr. Flynn knew this and he doubted if a jury could be convinced he did. Mr. Flynn denied he knew the origin of the labor or materials until the work was completed, and said he then promptly paid the costs, $750.

Mr. Goldwater told the Committee that if Mr. Flynn went to Australia he still would receive 50 per cent of their law firm's profits. Otherwise, his testimony was largely given over to clearing up minor points of his and Mr. Flynn's earlier testimony.

Mr. Moran detailed the work done at Mr. Flynn's estate and insisted that there was "absolutely nothing improper" about it.

Postpone Rationing Rented Typewriters

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rationing of rented typewriters has been postponed from Jan. 31 to May 1.

The typewriters scheduled to be rental-rationed are, generally, non-portable machines made between 1927 and 1934.

The postponement did not affect rationing for sale of other machines.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

The Amateur Paper-Hanger

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston
Author of "The Firefly Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

Professor Pug was cutting the leaves of a new book slowly and carefully with his penknife in his study. It was raining, making a pleasant sound at the windows.

When his sister, Miss Cleo, knocked, he looked up and raised his eyebrows.

"Yes," she said, "someone else has come to you for advice. It's the price you pay for being so wise."

Soon she brought in a little man, after he had taken off his raincoat and rubbers in the hall.

"It's all because my wife's so anxious to have me repaper the parlor while she's away on a visit to her mother," he explained a little breathlessly. "And I hate the smell of paste, and always get it over my clothes and hands and into my hair too. But I'm ever so anxious to have the room ready for her when she gets back."

"Do you like to toast marshmallows?" Professor Pug asked unexpectedly. "It's raining. Cleo and I always enjoy a marshmallow roast on a rainy afternoon." And he built a fire in the fireplace and called Miss Cleo in, and they all spent the afternoon toasting marshmallows on long forks and drinking hot chocolate.

Professor Pug was very merry that afternoon. He told amusing stories that even Miss Cleo had never heard before, and now and then he spoke of how houses are like ladies who always change so when they put on a new hat.

"That's just the way a room is with new paper," Professor Pug added with a laugh. "You'd hardly know it was the same old room. Suppose now we papered this room we're in with large pink elephants?"

"Or with monkeys hanging from palm trees," suggested Miss Cleo.

"Or even with purple polka dots," went on the visitor, catching the spirit of the game.

Before the afternoon was over, he was all on fire to get home to see how his parlor would look with the new paper. Paste now was only a detail. His hands flew. In no time at all the room was all finished, all new. He forgot to eat lunch. He remembered some rolls of left-over paper in the attic. He brought them down and papered the hall. He went down town and bought more paper. He papered the kitchen. From room to room he went, growing bolder and bolder.

He mixed papers to get new effects, put waterproof lilies and goldfish in the bedroom and a tapestry design in the bathroom. Then he tried alternate stripes of different papers and that gave a very new effect indeed. Just as he was becoming interested, the rooms in his own house gave out but there was a new house down the street, whose owners were not moving in until the next week. He peeked into the windows. The papers seemed very uninteresting. He went downtown and filled the car with rolls and rolls of wallpaper.

Then he pried up an unlocked window in the empty house and climbed in. There he outdid himself. He tried effects in zigzags and crisscrosses. He papered one room with the paper running around and around the room instead of up and down. A bedroom had a flowered paper on the ceiling and plain green walls. He made the ships on another paper look as though they were in a storm. He became very skillful, and there was no effect he wouldn't try just to see how it would look.

When his wife came home from her visit, she was surprised. As for the neighbors, they threatened to sue him. But after they had lived in the new house for a week they grew fond of the very original ideas he had worked out and refused to change them. Indeed for years people used to come there to get new ways of papering fashionable city apartments.

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday.)

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He tried effects in zigzags and crisscrosses—A drawing by Maurice Day

Have You a Hobby Scrapbook?

Fun With Things We Make—1

By Nina R. Jordan
Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Hobby Scrapbooks are fascinating things to have but they're even more fascinating to make.

Our first illustration shows a Things-to-Make scrapbook, size 10 inches by 12 inches. Its paper cover has a wallpaper sample pasted over it. The inside leaves are of common wrapping paper.

When you think it over, you may find that you have more hobbies than you had realized. Suppose you enjoy handicraft, vacations, flowers, pretty clothes—you could start a separate scrapbook for each.

To Make: Each blank sheet, cut to the right size, is folded down the center, then one sheet is placed within the next, and all placed inside the cover. The book is then put together with 3-hole sewing. Here is how to sew the book with a big needle and coarse thread.

Stitching It Together

The first stitch goes from outside the book, in at the center hole. Next it comes out at the upper hole and goes back in again through the center hole. Last, it comes out at the lower hole. Then the ends are tied in a square knot and perhaps a bow. In place of thread, you can sew with heavy, colored cord or narrow ribbon.

Helpful Tips: A box from a men's wear store is a convenience for the scrapbook maker. In it can be kept the book, along with all clippings for it, also paste and scissors.

As to size: The author has made many scrapbooks but prefers those the size of a looseleaf composition book whose cover measures about 9 by 11 inches.

It is prudent to make your book cover slightly larger than the leaves, to protect the leaf edges.

A sturdy, limp-style book cover can be cut from a new paper shopping bag. Decorate it with bright, pasted-on pictures, or with decorations and lettering of your own.

Scrapbooks as Gifts

Hobby scrapbooks can be made for such subjects as these: Patriotic things—ships, airplanes, war cartoons, etc.; Circuses — animals, birds, butterflies; Sports — poems, puzzles, riddles and jokes, science notes; "Books I have Read"; or simply pretty pictures from the magazines.

Blank scrapbooks can serve as thoughtful gifts. For instance, a book with flower-decorated cover pleases a garden enthusiast; so does a book for clipped recipes delight one's own mother. And almost any child would love having a gift scrapbook along with a lot of cut-out pictures to be pasted in it.

Scrapbooks may be put to patriotic use. Most young service men dote on comic strips, so a book of colored comics would bring hours of pleasure to service men or to those in veterans' hospitals.

Plan the size of such a scrapbook to fit the comics you intend pasting into it. For inside leaves use a smooth, tough quality of wrapping paper such as your hardware dealer uses. Always test the strength of any paper before making it into a book.

(Watch for an article on Valentine fun on Monday after next.)

The Wind Has a Path

You whistle through the rushes in the swamp.
You tear through the needles of the pines in the tall pine wood.
You can rush through the densest forest.
It has always a path for you.
You howl on the prairie at night time,
Joining the coyote's song.
The white foam of the sea leaps up to catch you—
Swift as a dart you sweep away.

CATHERINE BESTON

Let's Read a While

Book Reviews

Tom Whipple was a Yankee lad, who, wanting to see the world, shipped aboard a vessel bound for Russia. In "Tom Whipple," a distinguished book for nine- to 12-year-olds, Walter D. Edmonds, 1941 Newbery Medal winner, tells the story of a real boy. He thought it worth re-telling, "for it is good in these times to remember someone like Tom Whipple and to realize how little it takes to do a thing if you've a mind to do it and believe in yourself." The story of Tom's journey to Russia and his visit to talk things over with the Emperor is told with humor and brevity and in characteristic Yankee fashion. Paul Lantz's fine pictures in color and black and white amplify the tale of Tom's adventures. Published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $2.

A story of an interesting Polish family, living in a mining town in Pennsylvania of today, is "Up the Hill," written and illustrated with enchanting, richly colored pictures by Marguerite de Angeli. How Aniela wished on the first star—wishing hard that Tadek, her talented brother, would have his longed-for opportunity to become an artist, even though Father thought he should stick to his work in the mine—how she helped to bring about Tad's meeting with the painter who came to decorate the church, and how Tad's dream became a reality, makes a heart-warming story. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York. $2.

Once there was a little Cornish girl, Jyd Trewerry, who was very lonely and who longed for someone to love her and something to love. One day, a man with a kind face and a rolling gait, a sailor, came into the court where she sat on the doorstep, and seeing how lonely she was, stopped to speak to her. "I bought a present for a little niece of mine, and I've come back from sea to find her gone to live in foreign parts. 'Tis a doll. What would you do with a doll if I gave her to you?" Said Jyd, "I would love her and love her till she was alive like me." What happened to Jyd and her Dutch doll, Jane, is told in a charming and satisfying story for girls, "The Doll Who Came Alive," by Enys Tregarthen, edited by Elizabeth Yates, illustrated by Nora S. Unwin, and published by The John Day Company, New York. $2.

Take Your Choice

"Swift Thunder of the Prairie," by Lois Maloy, is a real American adventure story about an engine that roared across the plains in the early days. A small Indian lad saved the engine from being wrecked by his own people and gave it the name "Swift Thunder." The artist-author's many fine pictures, add color and zest to her appealing tale for six-to-nine-year-olds. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75.

Two important books, for children's public and personal libraries, to nourish a deeper appreciation and closer knowledge of music and art, are: "Tune Up," by Harriet E. Huntington, describing the instruments of the symphony orchestra and their players in a pleasing, easy-to-read text and with fine photographs, published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York. $2; and "Pictures to Grow Up With," by Katharine Gibson, a book filled with all sorts of beautiful paintings. Here is every kind of picture that will appeal to a child, with facts about the artists, published by The Studio Publications, Incorporated, New York and London. $3.

Two interesting biographies, attractive books, suitable for gifts to children of ten years and up, who love music, are: "Frederic Chopin," by André Maurois with pictures in color by Everett Shinn, published by Harper & Brothers, New York and London. $1.75; and "John Sebastian Bach," written by Harriet Bunn, illustrated by Rafaello Busoni, published by Random House, New York. $1.

Picture Books

Beautiful pictures in three colors by Lynd Ward illustrate "The Little Red Light House and The Great Gray Bridge." This is a story about the little lighthouse on the Hudson River, under the George Washington Bridge, written by Hildegarde H. Swift, and published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $1.75.

"Puff Ball," told and pictured in color by Paul Brown, introduces Sparkie and his pony, Puff Ball, and tells of the good times Sparkie had riding Puff Ball, in his cowboy suit, after he learned how to saddle the pony. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.

"Changeable Charlie," told by Gertrude Blumenthal, with pictures by Charlotte Becker, is about a small boy, who is sure of what he wants to be when he grows up—until he changes his mind. It's fun to follow Charlie in pictures and story in this jolly book, published by The Oxford University Press, New York. $1.

"Hundreds and Hundreds of Pancakes," written and illustrated by Audrey Chalmers, is a nonsensical tale about Mr. and Mrs. Frizzlewit and their children. All eight of them lived in a little white house near the zoo, where Mr. Frizzlewit was next-to-the-assistant zookeeper. There's a cyclone, of course there are hundreds and hundreds of pancakes—and there's a lot more fun in this amusing book. Published by The Viking Press, New York. $1.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Puzzle Corner

Put on your thinking caps and get out your pencils. Here are some puzzles to sharpen your wits:

Find Some Things-to-Wear

In the following sentences are hidden six articles of clothing. Can you find them?

1. They borrowed their friend's car for the journey.
2. It is a well-known fact that a pig loves clover.
3. The impact broke the piece of rock in two.
4. He said that he would send the parcel by air.
5. They arranged five tiers of seats for their guests.
6. The police use bloodhounds and alsatians in their work.

Lay the Table Quickly

In the following eight sentences you will find hidden eight things that would be useful when laying a table for a meal:

1. In the spring lasses and lads dance round the Maypole.
2. The children put their toys away in the nursery cupboard.
3. What the Mayor did is helping the whole city.
4. The cook put everything on the hob ready for their supper.
5. The seeds they sowed came up late this year.
6. The shepherd tried to stop other sheep from getting in.
7. The small child bowled her hoop into the stream.
8. They said the golden crown was for King Charles.

A Charade

To get my first, you take the name
Of one of four Evangelists.
My second's neither hot nor cold,
But in it some heat still persists.
Now join them, and my whole will mean
Indifferent, or not very keen.

Flower Charade

My first means to damage or injure or spoil.
My second's myself; and to these add my third:
A metal to find which men struggle and toil.
For making of coins it is greatly preferred.
My whole, of a yellow or bright orange hue,
Is a flower that is doubtless familiar to you.

Anagram: States

In each of the following anagrams you will find the name of one of the United States. Write the letters in their correct order on the line opposite the anagram.

1. OLD FAIR .....
2. DEAR WEAL .....
3. BEAR SANK .....
4. ALMA HOOK .....
5. ON SAME TIN .....
6. COAL DOOR .....
7. VIA NIGIR .....
8. NOT MANA .....
9. AND EVA .....
10. SAAR SANK .....

Can you work out the Pair-o-gram? Pair each of the following inventions with the person who invented it, by placing in each blank square on the right the number on the left of the name of its inventor. No. 1 is worked out as a sample. The other answers will be published on the next page For Children.

A Pair-o-gram

1.	WRIGHT	swivel chair	
2.	FIELD	electric light	
3.	MORSE	wireless	
4.	FULTON	cable	
5.	STEVENSON	airplane	1
6.	HOWE	telegraph	
7.	MARCONI	steamboat	
8.	EDISON	locomotive	
9.	DIESEL	sewing machine	
10.	JEFFERSON	engine	

(Watch for the answers next Monday)

Wintergreen Hill

When I went up to Wintergreen Hill
the night the moon was full,
I thought that I had never seen
the earth so beautiful.

The valley lay in a lilac mist;
the crickets abroad therein
played a meadowy lullaby
on their gossamer violins.

Far off the lights of the village sparked
like scattered golden seeds;
and narrow silver the river ran
between its moon-leafed reeds.

There on the crest of Wintergreen Hill,
I lay in the pouring white
and nibbled red berries small and cool
with the dew of the wide blue night.

And as I came down from Wintergreen Hill,
a green star fell like a rocket,
and I had the moonlit earth in my heart
and Wintergreen Hill in my pocket.

FRANCES FROST

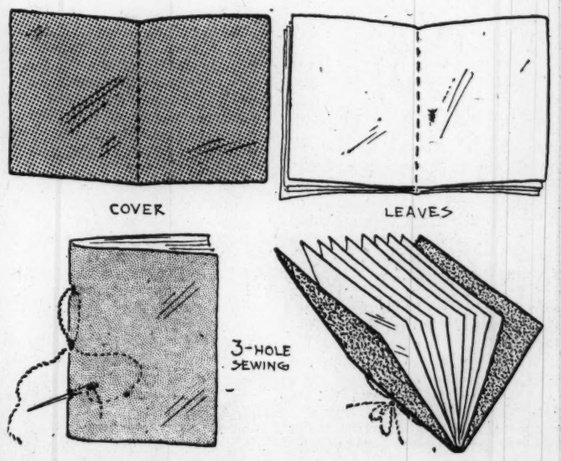
To The School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept.,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me what information you can about Monitor advertisers that will help me choose from the many

SUMMER CAMPS

FOR BOYS---------- GRADE IN SCHOOL----------
FOR GIRLS---------- GRADE IN SCHOOL----------
LOCALITY----------
NAME----------
ADDRESS----------
CITY---------- STATE----------

Would you like information now to help you choose a summer camp for the children? Camp advertising doesn't begin until later, but in the meantime we can help you. Just fill out the above coupon and mail it to us.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lend-Lease Is Now Working Both Ways All Over World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The bread of Lend-Lease which the United States cast upon the waters is today returning to America manyfold.

Lend-Lease has now become a gigantic means by which the United Nations are providing each other with the vital weapons of war, and is no longer a one-way channel from America to the fighting fronts.

A report from Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, discloses that substantial and invaluable benefits are continually flowing back to the United States.

While records on everything which the United States has received thus far are now complete, Mr. Stettinius' reports up to Jan. 15 show these facts:

Supplies other than construction materials received by United States forces in the United Kingdom alone from May to November, 1942, would have taken 1,200,000 ship tons if shipped from the United States. This is more than the tonnage of supplies sent to American troops in the United Kingdom during that period. In addition, American forces have received a vast quantity of other supplies, facilities and services.

Supplies received by American forces in the South and Southwest Pacific areas from Australia and New Zealand already have included more than 100,000,000 pounds of food, including beef, pork, veal, lamb and mutton, eggs, milk and butter. We are shipping almost no food to American forces in these areas. The U. S. is able to use the shipping space we save for tanks and guns instead.

Reciprocal Aid in Wide Field

A large proportion of American troops and supplies are carried from the United States to the United Kingdom on British transports and cargo vessels at no expense to the United States. Similarly, our troops and supplies are moved within British territory without cost to us.

All facilities for American forces in the British theater are provided as reciprocal aid. Two thirds of the civilian labor force available for military construction has been engaged in building thousands of barracks, airfields, supply depots, hospitals, roads and other requirements for Americans.

"In addition," it was explained, "the British Government has been paying $240,000 a week in wages for civilian workers in the direct employ of United States forces."

Maintenance costs of airfields alone are running to tens of millions of dollars annually. The British Government estimates that the construction cost to its Treasury for airfields and other facilities for the United States air forces alone already is $500,000,000.

British Balloons for West Coast

For the North African campaign, Great Britain provided two thirds of the warships and transports used in the original landing.

The British sent thousands of barrage balloons for use on the West Coast immediately after Pearl Harbor.

Other types of aid which the United States is receiving through reciprocal Lend-Lease include:

From Britain, 2,000,000 blankets; 4,000,000 pairs of socks; 1,000 parachutes; 300,000 camouflage nets; 15,000 bombs from the incendiaries to one-one block busters; 70,000 rounds of six-inch shells; 500,000 electric batteries a month; 500,000 hand grenades; several score hospitals with 89,000 bed capacity; 20,000 100-pound reels of barbed wire, and 1,500 miles of pipe.

Use of British transports to carry troops to Britain.

Payment of $240,000 a week to British labor by Britain to build facilities for American troops.

Maintenance of our airfields by Britain costing tens of millions a year.

Heat, fuel, light, telephone, and transportation service for troops in Britain.

China is providing for American Airforce in China in part from their reserves.

British antiaircraft guns to protect the Panama Canal.

Machine tools; scientific research on new weapons; data on the famous aircraft detection system.

Fighting France is providing supplies and services as reciprocal aid in New Caledonia and Equatorial Africa and Belgium is furnishing reciprocal aid to American forces in the Belgian Congo.

Lend-Lease Aid to Allies Up to Jan. 1 Set at 8 Billions

Continued from Page 1

rapidly. In December "we provided more food to the Soviet Union than to Great Britain, and this year we expect that more than half of all lend-lease food shipments will go to the U. S. S. R."

And, according to Mr. Stettinius, the drain on American food supplies is going to be much heavier in 1943 because besides Russia we must also feed all areas liberated from enemy domination.

Help for Occupied Areas

"It is vitally important for the winning of the war that we be prepared to move in rapidly with food in the wake of any military developments that open these areas to the United Nations," the report said.

"Our troops cannot take the initiative successfully in the midst of famine and pestilence, riots and revolution."

Reciprocal lend-lease is getting well under way. American troops have only been in Australia since spring of last year, but during the balance of the year they received 27,000 tons of meat from Australia, which saved that shipping from the United States and also provided an Australian credit on the ledger for ultimate settlement.

Both Australia and New Zealand have lend-leased many other foods and services, including the manufacture of uniforms for American troops in quantities which are reported from those countries to already equal in value all lend-lease aid sent to them from the United States.

Britain has also made substantial materials and services available which balance off that account. Among items listed in the report are the following:

1,450,000 square yards of portable airfield runways.
15,000 bombs.
1,000 parachutes.
500,000 hand grenades.
19,000 tons of food.

In addition, the British have agreed to supply 2,000,000 blankets to American troops and similar quantities of underwear, woolen socks, and other items.

Mexico Prepares for Action As 'Crossroad of Continent'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's strategic position in the defense of the Western Hemisphere in case the Allied forces meet with adverses in either the East or the West was outlined by War Minister Gen. Lazaro Cardenas in an address before more than 70 generals of the Mexican Army called for conferences on techniques of modern warfare.

The conferences follow in the wake of a quiet but far-reaching program of reorganization and a general polishing of the Mexican Army by General Cardenas since his appointment as War Minister by President Avila Camacho a few months ago. The conferences are destined as a special school on modern fighting methods.

"As you all know, our country, because of its geographic situation, is a factor of vital importance in the destinies of America," he said, pointing out that Mexico could find itself a crossroads of belligerent action, and its territory a battleground, should the enemy gain certain positions in either Europe or the Pacific.

Center of Resistance

"Our proximity to the United States provides easy land communication with this country. Our central position in the Western Hemisphere is the point at which converge the offensive actions of both the Atlantic and the Pacific, which action has as its main objective invasion of the United States, the center of resistance of the continent," he continued.

"If Japan should dominate Oceania, Australia, or even Hawaii, she would be in a position to continue her Oriental expansion to the complete success of her Pan-Asiatic doctrines.

"In consequence, the coasts of Lower California, and the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanilla, Acapulco, and Salina Cruz would appear as immediate partial objectives of Japan. From these she could menace the United States in two directions: on her southern frontier and in the Panama Canal.

"On the other hand, hypothetically again, if Germany and Italy and their European allies dominated the Mediterranean, and with it the African Continent, another menace against the Western Hemisphere would arise in the direction of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico."

Co-operates With Cuba

General Cardenas said Mexico is co-operating with Cuban and North American air forces in protection of navigation and in mutual defense. Mexican-United States action is conducted through the Plan of Military Collaboration of the Joint Defense Commission, and with Cuba co-operation is provided for through the agreement for mutual maritime protection signed during recent months.

Mexico's desire to guard and defend its territory with its own forces, its will to co-operate in maintaining the security of neighboring nations, and to contribute to the effort of the United Nations were given as reasons for the reorganization of the Army.

Immediate steps in the reorganization have included liberation of the Army from "police" service in rural and urban areas, with the creation at the same time of new units to meet possible new demands.

Libération of the Army from police service has led to the organization of Regional Guards integrated with the personnel, armament and matériel of a determined number of infantry battalions and cavalry regiments. These units correspond to the national guard or civil guard of other countries, General Cardenas says.

In 1944, another draft class will be called, he announced. This will follow the 18-year-olds just drafted who will go to training camps soon. The introduction of conscripted men into the Regular Army is expected to improve the class of Mexican fighting men.

Gil Dodds Bids for Mile Greatness This Winter

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The appointment the other day of Gil Dodds to the All-America track and field team of the National A. A. U., and his triumph in the Boston "Y" two-mile over the week end, bring to mind that this young B. A. A. runner very likely will rival Greg Rice and Cornelius Warmerdam in the race for top honors on the indoor boards this winter.

A raw, undeveloped, somewhat inexperienced plodder a year ago, Dodds today is nearing the finished product, thanks to the careful, expert handling of Coach Jack Ryder; and thanks, also, to conscientious training and practicing.

In Millrose Mile

Dodds was first heard from this winter when he went down to New Orleans and won the Sugar Bowl mile by a comfortable and convincing 50 yards—his fourth straight major mile victory. Stepping into the two-mile in the 27th annual New England A. A. A. U. meet at the Y. M. C. A. here Saturday, Gil turned in the unimpressive time of 9m. 45.4s., but nevertheless shattered the 10-year-old meet record. He used this race as a warm-up for the approaching Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden, in which he will run the mile.

Jack Ryder startled the track crowd a while ago when he predicted a 4:04 mile for Dodds this winter; and, of course, Gil's 4:40 clocking at the mile post in the "Y" race Saturday would hardly make his coach's promise look good. But the Ryder system, as that of any top ranking track mentor, is to bring a boy to his peak slowly; and by the time Dodds toes the mark in the Millrose meet and the other invitation shows which follow, you can be sure that he will crowd low figures.

Seconds Faster

Ryder, who should know, claims that his boy is several seconds faster than a year ago, when you remember he did a 4:08.9 mile. As anyone remotely interested in running knows, the indoor competitive one-mile standard is 4:07.4. By the time Dodds gets around to the annual B. A. A. meet on Boston Garden boards the evening of Feb. 13, he should be running as well as any miler this old Hub has looked down upon—and considerably better than a majority of them.

In explaining Dodd's improvement, Ryder points out that last winter the boy won his races on power alone. He simply went out and ran his opponents into the ground. But this time he is not apt to be out-foxed by more experienced runners, because along with more natural stamina and competitive instinct, Gil has a better sense of pace and timing, plus a more even stride. In short, he is a more finished runner.

Prefers Mile

Dodds and Greg Rice had some thrilling two-mile battles last winter and they probably will meet once or twice during this indoor season. Dodds, however, wants to concentrate on the mile. He would like it better if Les MacMitchell, Chuck Fenske and other headliners of the recent past were available, and so would the rest of us. As a matter of fact, it probably is a tough break for Gil that fellows like MacMitchell and Fenske are in the Army. The B. A. A. boy feels he is going to win anyhow, and victories over Les and Chuck would carry more weight.

However, the mile field will not be made up of total strangers. Gene Venzke is trying a comeback and Walter Mehl should be on hand for many of the big indoor shows. Too, this young Frank Dixon from N. Y. U., Coach Emil Von Elling's latest sensation—it was Von Elling, of course, who brought along MacMitchell—will be worth watching. Still rather inexperienced to be running with the top milers, Frank nevertheless has winged feet which are not easily clipped.

Earl Mitchell of Indiana, Don Burnham of Dartmouth, Roy Schwarzkopf of Yale and Jim Rafferty are other available milers to give Dodds a run for his money. But Gil looks like just the boy who can keep the milers, as well as the spectators, on their toes.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gardnar Mulloy defeated Jack Kramer, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4, in finals of University of Miami invitational tennis tourney.

Three Years Ago

Boston Bruins trade Eddie Shore to Brooklyn Americans for Eddie Wiseman.

Five Years Ago

Rae Crowther, line coach for Dick Harlow at Harvard, named line coach at Pennsylvania.

Shaughnessy In Agreement With Pitt's Policy

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25 (AP)—Clark D. Shaughnessy, expected to be named shortly as the new football coach at the University of Pittsburgh, declares he is in perfect agreement with Pitt's de-emphasized policy and "will not guarantee to win any game—or percentage of games"—if he takes the job.

Students on the Pitt campus were overjoyed at the probability of the master of the "T" formation taking charge of the Panthers and, despite Shaughnessy's statements, they felt that they had a coach building for the future.

While the lean Shaughnessy weighed the Pitt offer at College Park, Md., football fans in Pittsburgh were confronted with the baffling situation of being without a coach for any of their three major schools.

Dr. Eddie Baker, coach at Carnegie Tech, disclosed he would report Feb. 10 as a Navy Lieutenant, while Aldo T. (Buff) Donelli, pilot of the fast-stepping Duquesne Dukes, said he had applied for a Navy commission and did not expect to be with his gridders in 1943.

Both Duquesne and Tech — the latter without a single member of its coaching staff left—plan to continue football, although negotiations for coaches haven't been started.

Reds Give Miller Permission to Do Training in South

LAKE WORTH, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP)—Shortstop Eddie Miller, principal in one of the winter's biggest baseball transactions, will be a "weather holdout" this spring, but it will be with the permission of his new boss, General Manager Warren C. Giles of the Cincinnati Reds.

Miller, obtained by the Reds last month from the Boston Braves, will remain in Florida to take advantage of the climate until about April 1, two weeks after his club begins spring training in Bloomington, Ind., he said today.

"Mr. Giles thinks working out in the sun here will do me more good," said Miller, who is spending the winter here, "and I think I can report April 1 in just about as good condition as if the entire squad trained in Florida."

Miller said he plans to work out soon with some high school team in this area, but has already started a program to get into condition.

Bouncing Back —By Pap'

STRING ALONG WITH A WINNER
STEVE O'NEILL
SUCCEEDS DEL BAKER AS MANAGER OF THE DETROIT TIGERS
LEADING BEAUMONT TO A TEXAS LEAGUE PENNANT LAST SEASON PAVED THE WAY TO HIS NEW POST
LET'S SKIP THAT
HE HAS SPENT 33 YEARS IN ORGANIZED BASEBALL
STEVE MANAGED THE CLEVELAND INDIANS FOR TWO AND A HALF SEASONS
PAP
AP Features

Steve O'Neill is back for another fling in the big show—this time as manager of the Detroit Tigers. The burly veteran, who was a star catcher for the Cleveland Indians and later became manager of the same team, succeeds Del Baker as pilot of the Detroit team. Steve did a stretch of service with the Tigers as a coach and last season piloted Beaumont, a Tiger farm team, to a Texas League pennant.

O'Neill deserted the coal fields of Pennsylvania to enter baseball some 33 years ago, and he's been associated with the game ever since. He was one of the outstanding catchers of his day and played on Cleveland's only championship team in 1920. In 1935, he succeeded Walter Johnson as manager of the Indians, and held the post through the 1937 season when he gave way to Oscar Vitt. As a manager, Steve was something less than a howling success. In the two full seasons he led the Indians, his charges finished fifth and fourth.

At Beaumont last season, O'Neill handled promising youngsters who are likely to win places on the Detroit team next spring. Outstanding among them is Dick Wakefield, the $50,000 beauty, who is ready to move up into the big show.

Babe Ruth Thinks Major Baseball To Halt in '43

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 25 (AP)—Babe Ruth, who pitched for the Boston Red Sox during the last World War, doubts that baseball will finish its regular season this year.

In an interview at the Hackensack Elks Club yesterday following a bond selling drive at a theater here, Ruth was asked if he thought baseball would be able to continue uninterrupted this season.

"I doubt it," the former home run king said.

Of northern training, the Babe declared: "There won't be a pitcher who will be able to go more than six innings for a great many weeks after the season starts. It may ruin a great many players."

Detroit Dangerous Club Despite Lead of Bruins

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Boston Bruins today are sitting on top of the National Hockey League with a three-point lead over Detroit, all is not so serene as it appears. The points are as good as gold, to be sure, but a glance at the standing discloses that the Bruins have played more games than any other team in the league.

Including their 4-3 loss to Chicago last night, in which they surprisingly failed to hold leads of 1-0 and 3-1, the B's have gone through 34 contests. New York and Montreal each have played 32; Toronto and Detroit have played 31, and Chicago has only played 30.

Could Be Dangerous

This could turn into a dangerous situation for the Bruins, who come home from their unsuccessful two-game road trip tomorrow to face Detroit Red Wings at the Garden in the evening. If both Toronto and Detroit make up those three games with victories, both would forge ahead of the Bruins, who would then find themselves but a hop and a skip ahead of the fourth-place Black Hawks.

The true picture of the N. H. L. standing will not be shown until the clubs get back on even terms during the first part of March, when all the teams will have played approximately the same number of games. Detroit, named before the season started as the team to watch, is still the dangerous outfit, a fact which is shown in the lost column in the standing.

In any sports league the lost column is taken as an indication of things to come, for games lost can never be made up. The Bruins have played more games than the Wings, but so too have they lost more, three more to be exact, and to come out on top the Bruins must count on Detroit's losing those three games too. Toronto has lost the same number as Boston, 11.

Won at Home

Most of the N. H. L. clubs have won consistently at home this season, faring not so well on the road. This means that some advantage lies with the Bruins for maintaining their lead for both Toronto and Detroit have 10 games left to play on foreign ice, while the B's will be away only seven more times.

The Bruins, in fact, will close out their road schedule Feb. 28, and will be at home for all of the regular season in March. Next week end they go to Toronto Saturday and to New York Sunday, following which they will visit Chicago twice, and Toronto, Montreal, and Detroit once.

Over the Blue Line

Detroit beat New York 7-0 last night as Goalie Jimmy Mowers hung up his fourth shutout of the season . . . It was Mowers who shut out the Rangers 2-0 Jan. 31 to end the New Yorkers' streak of scoring at least once in 128 consecutive games . . . Saturday night Rangers and Canadiens tied, 5-5, and Toronto beat Chicago, 5-3.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bobby Bauer of the Krauts, who is now playing for the Eastern Air Command team in Halifax, scored four goals one night last week as his team won 4-0 . . . Two weeks from tomorrow night the Bruins play their third Red Cross game, this time with Toronto . . . There will be no excuse if a full house does not attend this time . . . There are just 55 games left in the N. H. L. this season.

Herbert H. Holton

Herbert H. Holton, who passed on, was one of the originators of the Boston A. A. marathon and former crew coach at Wellesley College. He was also credited with the development of interscholastic athletics in Boston.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	11	6	40	126	116
Detroit	14	8	9	37	103	73
Toronto	16	11	4	36	146	97
Chicago	11	10	9	31	95	104
Montreal	10	15	7	27	107	130
New York	7	20	5	19	101	158

Results Jan. 24
Chicago 4, Boston 3.
Detroit 7, Rangers 0.

Results Jan. 23
Montreal 5, New York 5.
Toronto 5, Chicago 3.

Cardinals Select Cairo (Ill.) Site

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25 (AP) — The St. Louis Cardinals announced today the selection of Cairo, Ill., as the site of their spring conditioning camp. The club plans to begin workouts Monday, March 15.

President Sam Breadon said he was completely satisfied with the Cairo accommodations which include two outdoor fields and an indoor running track. There is no indoor playing space.

The Browns said Saturday they would train at Cape Girardeau, Mo., across the Mississippi from Cairo.

The Cardinals were the last major league team to name their northern training site.

Pentagonal Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Harvard	1	0	5	1	2
Dartmouth	1	0	4	3	2
Yale	1	1	10	7	2
Army	0	1	3	7	0
Princeton	0	1	1	5	0

Result Last Week
Dartmouth 4, Yale 3.

Schedule This Week
Friday: Dartmouth at Princeton.
Saturday: Princeton at West Point; Dartmouth at Yale.

Between Balls and Strikes

Wide World

William "Bill" Klem

This veteran of many big league baseball years, now boss umpire of the National League, cuts the grass in front of his Miami Beach home. Bill says that the war will not injure baseball as a sport and a spectacle, and expects the majors to run through the approaching campaign without interruption.

Tigers Open In Eastern With Green

Eastern Basketball League

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	2	0	89	67	1.000
Columbia	1	0	49	40	1.000
Dartmouth	1	0	48	29	1.000
Cornell	2	1	144	110	.667
Harvard	0	2	71	96	.000
Yale	0	3	86	145	.000
Princeton	0	0			.000

Results Last Week
Pennsylvania 42, Yale 30.

Schedule This Week
Saturday—Dartmouth at Princeton.

The coming fortnight of play in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League will indicate to a considerable extent just how much difficulty the Dartmouth Indians will encounter in their drive to win their sixth consecutive championship.

Ossie Cowles' Hanover quintet will play four games in eight days starting this week end and will begin the series with a pair of contests that almost invariably prove to be among the toughest on their schedule. The Green faces Princeton on the Tigers' home court on Saturday, Columbia in the Morningside Heights gym a week from today and Harvard and Yale at Hanover on Feb. 3 and 6, respectively.

Last winter, Dartmouth edged out the Nassau Five at Princeton, 54 to 50, in an overtime battle, and later just took Columbia in New York, 46 to 43. There are no indications to date, however, that the champions will not be capable of winning this quartet of contests, since the mighty Munroe-Olsen-Myers trio is entirely likely to account for 30 to 50 points on any given evening.

Two teams in the circuit continue to play a brand of ball somewhat better than had been expected of them at the outset of the 1942-43 campaign. Penn, with two straight in the league and seven out of eight for the year, is now in undisputed possession of first place. Columbia, which has lost only to Fordham so far, is also showing up particularly well with Cliff Battles replacing Paul Mooney at the helm.

The Quakers moved into the league leadership Saturday night by outscoring Yale, 42 to 30, in the Eastern circuit's only game of the week. Once again it was Larry Davis and Chick Crossin who set the pace as they tallied 13 and 12 points, respectively. The Philadelphians led 30 to 14 at the intermission in handing the Elis their third straight league loss and installing them a bit deeper in the cellar.

Bob Gallagher of Cornell remains in the lead in individual scoring with 33 points, closely followed by teammates Sam Hunter and Dick Giles. Crossin and Davis of Penn, who have played in one less game, follow.

The Dartmouth-Princeton clash is the only one scheduled this week in the league. The game, which will bring the Tigers into the race, is a feature of Princeton's mid-winter graduation activities. All other members of the circuit will return to action the following week.

Three-I League May Not Operate During '43 Season

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25 (AP)—At least two of last year's six Three-I League baseball clubs expect to suspend operations in 1943, and reports from other cities making up the nation's oldest class B circuit indicate it will quit for the duration.

League President Tom Fairweather said that Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the 1941 champion, would not operate, and President John E. MacWherter of the Springfield, Ill., club said, "I do not see any chance for the league to go this year, and I doubt whether Springfield can operate during the war."

Evansville, Ind., Waterloo, Iowa, Dectaur, Ill., and Madison, Wis., are other cities holding franchises in the league, and none is optimistic.

Bowlers Compete

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Sixty-four bowlers—most of them coming from Indiana, Michigan and Illinois—will make their bid for the $4,000 top prize offered to the winner of the Petersen individual tournament, now in its third day.

High man so far in the week-long meet is Ben Hellgeth of Chicago, whose Saturday score for eight games was 1,645.

Brooklyn Soccer Win

NEW YORK (AP)—Brooklyn Hispano fought its way into the eastern semifinals of the annual cup competition in the U. S. Football (Soccer) Association by eliminating the Brookhattans, Lewis Cup winners last year, 4 to 3.

Phils to Miss Waner

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Lloyd Waner's decision to quit baseball brought from Hans Lobert, manager of the Philadelphia Phils, the feeling that he would be missed. "He was a big help to our young outfielders," Lobert said, adding that Waner was signed two years ago as "insurance."

Missouri Valley

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 24 (AP)—Missouri Valley basketball conference standings:

	W	L	P	OP
Creighton	3	0	141	80
Washington	3	1	99	72
Oklahoma A. & M.	2	1	81	75
Drake	1	2	92	108
St. Louis	1	3	126	162
Tulsa	0	3	43	84

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Newcomers—Bluege and O'Neill

You'd think that with manpower in its present state, transportation a continual problem and the none-too-attractive adventures of close-to-home spring training immediately ahead, big league managers would be running for shelter in groups of from one to 16. It is, therefore, a little surprising to check the piloting situation in the majors and discover that only two changes have been made for 1943.

The newcomers are, in the order of their arrival: Ossie Bluege of the Washington Senators, successor to Bucky Harris; and Steve O'Neill of the Detroit Tigers, replacement for Del Baker.

Enter Bluege

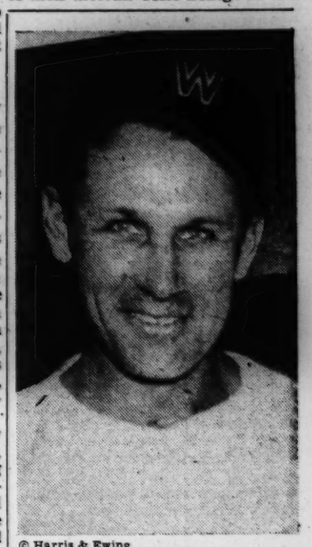
No one—not even Joe McCarthy—will find managing a big league ball club a picnic in the approaching campaign; but for Bluege, the quiet, likable, one-time third base stylist, the job appears more difficult than ever. As Bucky Harris walked out of Griffith Stadium, the Senators were a poor seventh, 39½ games off the winning Yankee pace. No wonder Bucky went on a hike, without bothering to turn around and look back. But Bluege, having played on Washington's pennant-winning teams of 1924, '25 and '33, may think of something which escaped Harris.

As a matter of fact, given any sort of a break in the talent line, Bluege will take a place among the game's better managers. Despite his apparent lack of fire and dash, nobody ever accused Ossie of being slow in the head, and anyone in the American League will tell you that in his unassuming way he has built up a lasting popularity among other ball players.

Similar Type

Bluege, in at least one respect, will remind Washington customers of Harris. Both move about a ball field quietly, hardly ever raising their voices above a whisper. Bucky could be as firm as the next fellow in a dispute with an umpire, but this was not obvious from the grandstand. Connie Mack is the same type and, for all we know, was Harris' inspiration in the beginning. Bluege must have disagreed with a few umpires along the way, although the fact was never loudly publicized to the memory of this innocent bystander.

O'Neill is hardly a stranger in piloting society. He handled the Indians for 2½ seasons, between the Walter Johnson and Oscar Vitt regimes; and so far as is known, did as well as any manager of the recent past has done in the Ohio city. A successful minor league chieftain at Beaumont, in the Texas League, Steve was a cinch to get another chance under the big top.



© Harris & Ewing
Ossie Bluege

Riddled Line-ups

O'Neill, like Bluege, steps into an outfield riddled by the draft and the urge of American manhood to defend his country. But no fair-minded owner will judge his pilot on 1943 results, so scrambled is the manpower situation all through the majors. In war time, a manager could lose half of a starting line-up over night.

Now that Bucky Harris has departed, at least temporarily, Joe McCarthy steps into the No. 2 seniority spot in the managerial field of the majors. The Yankee chief is starting his 13th campaign. Harris survived 19 with the Senators, Tigers, and Red Sox.

The senior skipper, of course, remains Connie Mack, who has become as solid a chapter in the Philadelphia story as the Liberty Bell.

To keep the records straight, three new managers appeared in the big leagues a year ago—Mel Ott, Hans Lobert and Lou Boudreau. They are still around, but nobody knows for how long.

Sports Around the Hub

Pics Split Week-End Series

Having gained an even split in their two-game series with New York Rovers over the week end, losing 4-5 Saturday and winning 3-1 yesterday, the Boston Olympics head for three games this week. They play in Philadelphia Wednesday, and then come home for another two-game week-end series, this time with the league-leading Coast Guard sextet from Curtis Bay, Md. At present the 'Pics are in third place behind the Rovers, with Philadelphia fourth.

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In the meantime, Coach Hago Harrington is trying to locate a few players with whom to fill out his club when four players leave for various reasons between now and the end of the month. Both Ray Chaisson and Hec Rousseau will play their last games next Saturday before leaving for the service; Goalie Craig McClelland leaves Sunday to attend to his restaurant business in Canada; while Fred Maloon, who is to be graduated from Harvard Business School at the end of the month, will leave immediately for the Navy, in which he holds an Ensign's commission.

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Briefs . . . The fourth annual open slalom for men and women will be held at Cranmore Mountain, North Conway, N. H., Sunday, Feb. 7. Competition for the Harvey D. Gibson trophy is sponsored by the Eastern Slope Ski Club and sanctioned by the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association. Any member of the U. S. E. A. S. A. may enter the race without classification this year—classifications having been abandoned "for the duration" . . . Thursday will be quiz night for servicemen who have questions on sports. There's to be a Sports Writers' Night at the Boston J. W. B. Army & Navy Club.

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The Dartmouth-Princeton hockey game, formerly scheduled for March 6, will be played at Princeton on Jan. 29 . . . The 16th annual Northeastern University interscholastic track meet, planned for next Saturday, already has 27 high school team entries. Boston English, Latin and Trade have sent in heavy entry lists, while teams also have been entered by Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Mechanic Arts, Roslindale and Memorial. Entries have also been received from such perennial powers in the schoolboy track world as Rindge Tech, Lowell, Lawrence, Brookline, Medford and Melrose . . . The National Curling Club tournament was won by junior curlers from Utica and The Country Club. The Country Club (Brookline) rink won the Dykes trophy in a 17-to-5 victory over Utica.

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Gilbert Dodds high lighted the track meet at the Y. M. C. A. last Saturday by breaking a 10 year old record. He ran the two mile in 9m. 45.4s. A 15 year old high jump record was broken by Alan Swartz of Brookline High who cleared the bar at 6ft. 3½in. . . . Northeastern lost to Worcester Tech in a 60-to-52 cage game . . . Walpole leads the Bay State Hockey League with 11 points . . . Hudson is ahead in the Eastern Mass. League with 12 points . . . Only one point keeps Medford in the lead of the Greater Boston Hockey League . . . The Greensboro Club will not be represented in the Piedmont Baseball League this year.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 23

East
Navy 47, Rutgers 27.
Navy Plebes 48, Baltimore Polytech 16.
Pennsylvania 42, Yale 30.
Penn State 48, Colgate 24.
George Washington U. 48, U. of Md. 43.
Duquesne 52, West Virginia 36.
Pitt 63, Geneva 51.
Youngstown 63, St. Vincent 36.
Drew 64, Wagner 56.
Long Island U. 63, Brooklyn Air Base 38.
Manhattan 49, Niagara U. 33.
Drexel 44, R. P. I. 34.
Rochester 50, Alfred 41.
Washington College 48, Western Md. 26.
Kutztown T. 45, Shippensburg T. 40.
Lafayette 56, Lebanon Valley 45.
Seton Hall 50, Scranton 49.
LaSalle College 42, Rider College 38.
Panzer 47, Newark Recruiting & Induction 30.
Worcester Tech 60, Northeastern 52.
Coast Guard Training 51, American International 46.
Springfield 54, New Hampshire 29.
Maine 50, Dow Field 39.
Akron 56, Washington & Jefferson 44.
Aberdeen Proving Grounds 43, Gettysburg 42.
St. Josephs 62, Penn Military 32.
Salem College 93, Rio Grande (Ohio) 50.
Muhlenberg 67, Moravian 62.
Canisius 52, West Texas State 41.

South
Randolph-Macon 34, Delaware 25.
Kentucky 60, Notre Dame 55.
Vanderbilt 48, Auburn 43.
Tennessee 55, Xavier 23.
Presbyterian 49, Clemson 44.
Duke 78, V. P. I. 70.
Alabama 33, Georgia Tech 25.
V. M. I. 39, Virginia 25.
Kentucky Wesleyan 41, Berea College 39.
Western (Ky.) State T. 62, Eastern (Ky.) State T. 38.
De Pauw U. 39, Fort Knox Post 27.
North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight 60, Wake Forest 61.

Midwest
Missouri 52, Iowa State 34.
Camp Crowder 35, Kansas 31.
Ohio State 34, Purdue 32.
DePaul 45, Michigan State 37.
St. Thomas 45, Macalester 33.
Western Michigan 56, Chicago 40.
Hope 85, Hillsdale (Mich.) 32.
Central Michigan 56, Kalamazoo Col. 38.
Great Lakes 63, Creighton U. 55.
Case 41, Oberlin 40.
Fort Hays St. (Kas.) 53, St. Benedicts 38.
Culver-Stockton (Mo.) 46, Tarkio 30.
Loras 45, Central 28.
Otterbein 57, Penn 28.
Dayton 51, Cincinnati 34.
Muskingum 66, Wittenberg 64.
Western Reserve 48, Hiram 41.
Denison 59, Ohio Northern 51.
Camp Grant 47, Caterpillar Tracks 39.
Oshkosh T. 58, Stevens Point T. 51.
Wichita (Kas.) U. 43, Friends 22.
Toledo 56, Findlay 38.
U. of Detroit 54, Romulus Army Base 34.
Detroit Tech. 42, Tri-State (Ind.) 37.
Ball State 45, Butler 43.
Morningside 36, Iowa T. 33.
Simpson 61, Buena Vista 41.
St. Josephs (Ind.) 44, Chicago T. 22.
Manchester 54, Indiana Central 44.
Earlham 42, Taylor 36.
Upper Iowa 45, Dubuque 37.
North Central 46, Augustana 43.
Lawrence Tech. 56, Toledo N. Training 30.

Sports Roundup in Brief

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Eddie Gordon, the former Olympic broad jumper, finds a strong similarity between General Douglas MacArthur and Knute Rockne . . . "He gets closer to his men than most leaders—like Rockne," says Gordon, who was on the 1928 Olympic team when MacArthur ran the show . . . And the General apparently doesn't have any more use for a "good loser" than Rock did . . . When the East Helena, Mont., semi-pro baseball team needed a pitcher, infielder and outfielder last summer, it reached out to the nearby town of Townsend and brought in Buzz Brisbin, who filled all three spots—one at a time, of course . . . Brisbin went back to high school in the fall, starred in six-man football and when the school lost its basketball coach to the Army, Buzz took over that job, too, besides playing center . . . The team won three games before being stopped and Brisbin hung up 53 points.

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You can't tell what will happen to a major league ball player after he signs up with Uncle Sam. Records of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress show that Joe Gantenbein, a weak hitter with the Athletics, hit three consecutive home runs for Fort Riley, Kan., during the 1942 sandlot tournament, but Cecil Travis, ex-Washington clouter who played for Camp Wheeler, Ga., was only 22nd in the hitting list . . . Capt. Ernie Nevers, who used to play with the Chicago Cardinals, hardly had time to say hello to pals around the loop after dropping his duffel bag at Navy pier before the Marines ordered him back to Quantico.

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With snow drifted halfway up the fence of the Milwaukee ball park, the club recently hung out a sign reading: "Next game May 5." . . . The reason you haven't heard more about the fitness program planned at the December A. A. U. convention is that the paper work takes a lot of time and the standards of performance haven't been compiled for all sports . . . Mel Hein, who climaxed his retirement by urging the National Pro Football League to quit for the duration, has filed an application with Elmer Layden for officiating assignments next fall . . . Before Capt. Billy Southworth, son of the Cards manager, took off for the war zone, the crew of his flying fortress asked Billy senior to scratch his autograph on the ship's tail.

Restaurants

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

MENNEN
TALCUM FOR MEN
The world's largest selling after-shave powder
Neutral Tint Doesn't Show

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	321,780
1943 volume to date	12,332,742
1942 volume to date	10,065,640

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	2	55	54	55	+2
Abbott4%pf4	1	111	111	111	—1
Acme Sti (3)	1	46¾	46½	46½	+1½
Adams E .45e	19	6¾	6½	6½	
Adams-M ¼ag	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Addressog (1)	3	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Air Reduct 1a	15	41½	41	41	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	4	4	4	
Ala & Sus 7½	1	85	85	85	+4
Alleghany Corp	132	¾	⅝	¾	+ ¼
Alleg pf xw	20	7	6⅜	7	+ ⅜
Allegpf$3Oww	76	7⅜	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
Alleg pr pf	14	17¾	16⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
Alleg Lud (2e)	7	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Al Ch&Dye 6a	7	152	150	152	+2¼
Allied Kid (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
Allied M (1e)	8	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
Allied St .15g	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Allied St pf 5	1	75	75	75	
Allis-C M (1)	15	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha PC1½e	5	19	19	19	
Amal Leather	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Amerada Pet 2	1	71	70	71	+1¼
Am A Ch 1.20a	6	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
Am Airl 1½e	10	3⅓	2¾	3	—1
Am Bk N .10g	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch ¼e	1	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
AmBrSh 1.70e	5	32½	31¼	32½	+ ⅜
Am Cable & R	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
Am Can (3)	3	78	78	78	+1½
Am Can pf (7)	1	176	175¼	175¼	— ¾
Am Car & Fdy	8	29¼	29	29	+ ⅜
Am C F pf 7	2	69⅜	69¼	69½	+ ½
Am Ch&C,(2)	3	19⅜	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
AmCSug 2½e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Am Encau Til	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am Distill	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Am Export (2)	3	4.5½	4.5	4.5½	+ ½
Am & For Pow	26	3⅜	2½	2½	
AmFP6p1.80e	5	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
AmFP72.10e	12	51¼	50⅜	50½	+ ¼
Am & F P 2pf	17	9	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am-H S S 3	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Am Hide&Lea	1	3	3	3	
Am Home 2.40	2	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Am Internat'l	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Invest .70e	1	6½	6½	6½	
Am Locomotive	33	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Am Loco pf 7e	4	15¼	13⅝	15¼	+1¾
Am M&F .80	8	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
AmM&Met½e	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
AmNews 1.80	2	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	45	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6pf	12	23¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
Am P&L $5pf	19	15¼	15⅞	15¾	+ ⅜
Am R&S(.30e)	25	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Am R M (1e)	13	11⅛	11	11	
Am RMpf4½	5	8	57⅜	58	+ ⅛
Am Sat R ¾e	24	9⅞	9	9⅞	+1⅛
Am Seat 1e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ship B 3e	1	49½	49	49	
Am Smelt 2	7	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
Am Sti F (2)	17	24½	21	21½	+ ⅜
Am Stores ½g	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Am Sug 1½g	6	19	18⅜	19	+ ½
Am Sugar pf 7	5	97	96½	97	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel 9	16	132¾	130¼	132¾	+2⅜
Am Tob (3)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
Am Tob B (3)	12	47⅞	47	47⅞	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6)	1	140¾	139¾	140¾	+1
Am Type Fdrs	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Visc 2½g	17	45⅜	44¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
Am Visc pf(5)	1	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	+ ⅛
Am Water Wks	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Am WW 1pf 6	5	60	59⅞	60	+1¼
Am Woolen	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8e	3	63	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L&S	3	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
Anaconda 2½e	27	26¾	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
AnaconW 1¾e	5	25½	25½	25½	
Anchor H 1e	3	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
Arm Del pf 7	2	109½	109½	109½	— ½
Armour III	46	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	1	53	53	53	
Arm Ck 1.35e	2	32	32	32	
Artloom ½e	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
Asso Dry Gds	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
As Inv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	
Atchison 1½g	42	49	48¾	49	+ ½
At T&SF pf 5	2	69⅞	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast (2e)	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Atl Refin .70e	9	20¾	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp 1½a	27	1½	1	1½	+ ½
Atlas Cp pf 3	4	51	51	51	
Austin Nichols	4	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
Austin N pr A	2	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅞
Avia Cp ¼e	51	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
B					
Bald Loc ct 1e	28	21⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	10	8⅞	6¾	6⅝	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Bang & Ar pf	1	40	40	40	
Barber Asphalt	2	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
Barker Br ½e	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅝
Bayuk C 1.35	1	25	25	25	+ ½
Barnsdall .60	19	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ½
Bath Ir Wk 2e	7	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Beat Cream 1a	1	24¾	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	8	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅜
Ben Avia 3¾ae	28	5.7⅛	5.5¼	5.5⅜	— ⅛
Benef IL 1½e	1	14¼	4	14¼	+ ⅛
BestFoods .60	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Best Co 1.60a	5	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
Beth Stl (6)	19	59¼	58⅞	59¼	+ ¼
Beth Stl pf 7	4	113¾	115	115	+1
Bigelow-S (2)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
Black-Dk 1.60	3	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Bliss&L 1½e	28	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Kno .35e	20	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Boeing Air 1e	28	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
BonAmi B2½a	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
Bonn A&Br 3e	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
Bond Str 1.60	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
BordenCo1.40e	13	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	
Bower R ½g		30	30	30	+1¾
BristolM1.90e	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Brown Shoe(2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Borg-Wr 1.60	9	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Bkly U Gas ½e	3	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Brdg'p B (1)	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Briggs Mfg 2	15	22¾	22½	22¾	
Brunsw'k-B 1	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Bucyrus-E ½e	9	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
Bucy-E 7pf 7	1	106	106	106	
Budd Mfg	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Budd Mfg pf	1	78½	78½	78½	— ½
Budd Wh (1e)	81	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Bullard 2½e	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Bulova Wat 2	9	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
Burl M 1.40a	5	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¼
Burl pf (2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ½
Burr Add(.60)	15	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Bush Terminal	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
BushTBpf2½e	1	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
Butl'r B .60e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Butler pf 1¾	2	22	21¾	22	+ ½
Butte Cop ¼e	3	7½	3⅜	3¾	— ⅛
Byers (AM)	7	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
Byers pf 1.82k	1	73⅛	72	72	—2
C					
Calif P pf 2½	5	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ½
Callahan Z-Le	6	¾	⅝	¾	
Cal & Hecla 1	1	7⅜		7⅜	
Camb Wy 1¼e	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Canada Dr .60	12	15⅛	15	15	
Can Sou Ry 3	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 23
Canadian Pac	10	7	6⅞	7	
Capital Ad A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
Cap Ad pf A 3	1	40½	40	40½	+2¾
Caro C&O (5)	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
CarpenStl2½e	27	29	28	29	+1½
Case (J I) 7e	6	86½	85	86½	+1½
Caterpil Tr (2)	6	41½	41	41¼	— ⅛
Celanese (2)	36	29⅜	8¼	29⅜	+1¼
Celanese 5pf 5	3	97	97	97	
Celan 7pf (7)	3	97	97	97	
Celan pr pf (7)	1	121½	121½	121½	+ ¾
Celotex Cp ½a	36	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	1	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅜
Cent Ag 1½	12	18	17¾	18	+ ½
Cent Fdy .10g	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Cent I Lpf4½	1	102½	102½	102½	
Cent RR NJ	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ½
Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
Cerro de P (4)	9	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Cert-teed Proo	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	3	38½	37⅞	38⅜	+ ½
Cham P&F¼g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
ChamP&F pf 6	1	100	100	100	
Ches & Ohio3a	21	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	
Ches & O pf 4	1	99	99	99	+ ½
Chi & E III	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Chi&EIA.59g	1	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Chi Gr West	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
ChiGWpf1¼e	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Chi Mall ½e	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T (2)	12	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Chi PT cv pf 3	1	38	38	38	
CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	
CRI & P 6pf	3	1	1	1	
CRI & P 7pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Chi Rk Is & P	1	½	½	½	
Chickash (1)	6	15	14⅞	15	
Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 22
Chrysler 3½e	18	70	69	70	+ ½

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Clev Gr B pf 5	3	102	102	102	+ ⅛
Climax 1.20a	5	41⅜	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
Cluett P 2¼ae	3	35¼	35	35¼	
Cluett P pf 7	1	149	149	149	+1
Coca-Cola 3a	5	93	92¼	93	+1
Colgate P ½a	10	17½	17¾	17½	+ ⅛
Collins & A	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅜
Col&Sou 1 pf	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Col F&I ½ag	1	15½	15½	15½	
Col Br A 1⅓e	4	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ½
Col Br B 1⅓e	6	16¾	16½	16⅝	
Col G&E .10g	61	2¾	2⅜	2¾	
Col G&E 5pf5	1	48	47½	48	+ ½
Comi Credit 3	4	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
Col Carb 4¼e	1	82	82	82	
Comi Inv Tr 3	24	31⅝	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅞
Colm Solv .60e	85	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅜
Com'th&South	48	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & Sou pf	14	40¾	39¾	40¾	+ ½
Comw Ed.35g	8	24⅝	24½	24½	
Congol-N (1a)	19	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
Consol Aircraft	35	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
ConsC prpf6½	1	94	94	94	
Cons Cop .45e	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	23	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	96	95	96	+1½
ConsF pf 1e	9	9	8¼	9	+ ¾
Consol Oil ½a	51	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Consol'n-C pf	1	37½	37½	37½	+1
Container ¼ag	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½ag	41	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
Cont Can 1¼e	13	29¾	29⅛	29½	+ ⅝
Cont Can pf 5	28	8½	7¾	8½	+ ⅞
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Cont Mot .55e	30	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ¼
Cont O Del (1)	36	28	27	27	+ ¾
Cont Steel 2e	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
Cop'weld S .80	1	2	0¾	10½	— ⅛
Cop'w pf 2½	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+1⅝
CornEx(2.40)	1	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	9	55	54⅝	55	+ ½
Corn Prod pf7	1	176¼	176¼	176¼	+ ¼
Coty Inc ¼e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Coty Internat'l	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
Crane Co (1e)	30	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ½
Crane cv pf 5	1	97	97	97	
Cr of Wh ⅜ag	1	18	18	18	
Crosley (½e)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Cr'wn C&S1½e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 23
Crown Zel pf 5	2	85	85	85	+ ½
Crown Cpf 2¼	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1½
Crown Zel (1)	1	12⅞	12	12	
Crucible Stl 2e	11	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅜
Crucible pf (5)	2	73	72½	72½	— ½
Cub-Am S ¾ae	22	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	7	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Cunen Pr 1½	3	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Publish	3	2	1⅞	2	
Curtis Pub pf	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Cur ppf1.60e	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss W (1e)	42	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
Curtiss-WA 2e	5	4.3	4.2¾	4.3	+ ⅜
Cutler-H 1¾e	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Davison C .60e	9	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Decca Rec .60a	1	11	11	11	
Deere 1.35e	69	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅞
Deere pf 1 40	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Del Lack&W	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
Det Ed .30g	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray(1)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Diam Mat 1½	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Dis C-S h2.22	12	24¼	24	24	
Dis C-S pf 5	1	86½	86½	86½	+1
Dixie-Vort 4ae	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
Doehler D C 2	1	25	25	25	— ¼
Dome M h.40g	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Air 5e	9	59	58	59	+1½
Dow Chem (3)	2	135¾	134⅜	135¾	+ ¾
DresserM 1½ae	2	17½	17½	17½	
du Pont 4¼ae	17	142	138⅜	142	+3½
du P't pf 4½	3	126¾	126¼	126¾	+ ¾
East Air Lines	5	33	32¼	32½	— ⅞
East Roll Mill	1	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
Eastman (5)	6	151½	150½	151	+1
East Kod pf 6	2	178¾	178½	178¾	
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	57⅜	56½	57⅜	
El&Mus .06g	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
El Auto 2½ae	7	31⅞	31½	31½	— ½
Elec Boat (1e)	8	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
El Pow & Lt	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
El P&L $6 pf	5	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¾
El P&L $7 pf	9	33½	32¾	33½	+ ⅞
Emp Pub Serv	18	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Eno PS $6pf 6	1	72½	71½	72½	
El Stor Bat 2	5	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ¼
El Paso G 2.40	2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅜
Endi-John 3	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
End-John pf 5	1	110⅜	110⅛	110¾	+ ⅜
EPS $1½pf5½	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ¼
Erie RR (1e)	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1e	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A5	1	41	41	41	+ ½
EurekaVC .10e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Evans Prod	1	6½	6½	6½	
Fairb Mor 1a	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Fajardo Sug 2	9	24	23¾	24	+ ¾
Fed L&T 1¾ae	13	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
Fed Min & S 4	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Fed M T (.40)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fed D St .45g	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
Fed DS pf4¼	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅝
Ferro Enam	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Fid P F 1.60a	2	43¾	43	43	
Firest Tr ⅜eg	2	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
First NSt 2½	4	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅝
Flintkote .90e	7	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
Florence 2	3	17½	17½	17½	
Florsheim A 2	1	22	21½	22	+ ⅞
Food Ma 1¾ae	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	2	4½	4½	4½	
Follansbee S pf	1	33	33	33	— ⅞
Foster Wheeler	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
Foster 6 & 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Francisco Sug	1	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
Gabriel .10g	2	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
Gair Robt ¼ae	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
Gair pf 1.20	7	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Gamewell (3e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
Gar Wood ¼ag	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gen Am I .40a	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Gen Am I pf 6	2	102	102	102	
Gen Am Tr 2e	6	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ¼
Gen Bak .15g	13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gen C pf 1¾k	1	76	75½	76	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	6	24¾	23¾	24¾	+1¼
Gen Elec 1.40	78	33	32⅝	33	+ ¼
Gen Foods.40g	9	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	14	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Gen Motors (2)	77	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ⅝
Gen Mot pf(5)	1	128	128	128	+ ½
Gen O Ad .20e	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Gen OAd A 3e	1	19	19	19	+ ½
Gen Prec (1)	3	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
Gen Pr I .30e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	2	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry S 1¾ae	3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅝
Gen Real&Ut	12	⅜	½	⅜	
Gen Refr 1.20a	13	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ¼ag	1	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
Gen StC pf6e	2	67½	67	67½	+ ½
Gen Tel(1.60)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅝
Gen Time (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
Gillette (.45e)	13	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Gillette pf (5)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Gimbel$6pf 6	1	62½	62½	62½	+2½
Glidden .30g	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	10	⅜	½	⅜	+ ⅛
Goebel Bw .20	1	2	2	2	
Goodrich (1e)	20	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ¼
Goodrich pf 5	1	85	85	85	+ ½
Goodyr T ½ag	20	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7	1	80½	80½	80½	+2¼
Graham-Paige	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Granby M .60	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Granite C .35e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Grant (1.40a)	4	30	29⅞	30	
Gt N I Or ct 2a	8	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Gt N Ry pf 2e	19	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
Gt West Sug 2	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7	2	142½	140	140	—2½
Green HL (2a)	2	32	32	32	+ ¼
Greyhound(1a)	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
Greyh'd pf .55	5	11½	11⅜	11½	
GrumAirc1½e	14	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
Guantan Sugar	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&Oh	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
GulfMpf 2½e	4	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ½
Hamil W .80	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Hanna $5 pf 5	1	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Harb-W 1¾e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Hat Cp pf 6½	1	88	88	88	+3⅜
Hayes Ind .15g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	1	1½	1½	1½	
Hercul P 2½e	4	75¼	75	75	— ¼
Hires CE 1.20	1	16½	16½	16½	
Holland F (2)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Hollander (1a)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar(1)	6	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Homestake	1	34	34	34	+1
Hou-HerA 2½	1	38	38	38	+1
Hou-HerB.80a	3	10½	10½	10½	
Houston Oil	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Howe Snd 3a	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	41	13¼	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Hudson&M pf	32	6¾	6	6⅝	+1⅜
Hudson B (h2)	5	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	58	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ½
Hupp Motor	3	⅞	1⅛	⅞	+ ⅛
I					
Illinois Cent	11	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Ind P&L .30g	15	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
Indus Rayon 2a	1	34	34	34	
Inger-Rand (6)	3	96	96	96	— ½
Inland St 4½e	3	68	67¾	68	
Inspir Cop 1	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Interch 1.60	1	22⅜	22½	22½	Jan 23
Inter C pf (6)	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Interc'n R 1e	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Interlake ½e	117	7¾	7	7¼	+ ⅜
Int Bus Ma 6a	1	150¾	150¾	150¾	+3
Int Harvest 2a	39	59½	57¾	59	+1
Int Harv pf 7	1	163½	163½	163½	— ½
Int Hydro El A	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Int Mer Marine	12	11	10¾	10¾	—

Wickard Sees Wider Resort To Rationing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, declaring it good common sense to give the military forces and the Lend-Lease first claim to the nation's food supply, has called upon civilians to accept rationing as a "part of the price of victory."

In his annual report to President Roosevelt, the Secretary and administrator of the wartime food program said it was possible that the gap between demand and supply would widen further this year to make additional rationing necessary.

Much of the 220-page report was devoted to the demands being made upon American farmers for food to meet expanding military requirements, needs of the country's fighting allies and reserves for feeding hungry peoples freed from Axis domination.

War Needs First

"Getting full effectiveness from our human and military resources will necessitate rationing," Mr. Wickard said. "Civilians should understand the reasons."

In controlling food supplies, he explained, the Government acted on the rule that military and Lend-Lease needs rank first.

"The rationing procedure applies only to what remains after the requirements of the battle fronts have been met and reserves accumulated to provision recaptured areas and help write the peace. In war for survival this is obvious common sense. Letting the United Nations' fighters down would let us all down—in a hurry."

Mr. Wickard asserted that the nation was "still too complacent" about food. He said it was possible for civilians to cut down considerably and still have more and better food than the people of any other country.

"Actually we have a reservoir of farm products, namely, the supplies that ordinarily we waste, such as the excess fat on beef and pork cuts, the stale baked goods, the left-overs. Much more sacrifice than we make, as yet would not cut seriously into our nutrition or put us on a par with our allies in privation."

The Secretary reported that food production in 1942 was above all expectations. The total output, he said, was 10 per cent above that of 1941. Although 1943 farm goals call for further increases, the Secretary said an output equal to that of 1942 was probably the maximum for which the nation could plan.

"Farmers will have to contend with greater obstacles, especially with worse shortages of labor and machinery; they will have to do with less fertilizer, insecticides, bagging and other means of production. It will be a miracle if the weather is as good for crops as it was in 1942."

The Secretary reported that unity was developing on the food front.

Group Interests Out

"Bickering over the dollars and cents aspect of it and over group shares in the national income is giving way to broad acceptance of stabilization policies based on the Price Stabilization Act," he said. "National interests are prevailing over group interests and are throwing group struggles into the discard."

Mr. Wickard said it was possible to make certain general statements about the agricultural position of the United Nations. So far as production is concerned, he said, the United Nations will be able to meet most of their essential requirements in food and fiber.

"However, there will undoubtedly be many deficits, some of them severe, due to the limited shipping facilities. These deficits will mean somewhat less varied diets in such countries as the United Kingdom, Australia, and the Americas, but if present shipping capacity is at least maintained, there will be enough to eat. Elsewhere, where problems of transportation are more difficult, there is a serious danger of widespread malnutrition."

Sales Co-ordinator

Sidney Cypress

Appointed director of sales coordination of the Best Foods, Inc. Mr. Cypress has been with the company for many years and rose through the sales and advertising ranks of the Best Foods organization.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 19

Dividend Income

Among the forms of income received by many taxpayers is that of dividends. Because of the wide distribution of investment securities, many persons have income of this character, even though often in small amount. Such income must be reported for Federal income tax purposes to the extent that it represents taxable income.

Income from dividends is entered on line 2 of the return Form 1040. Dividends in general represent distributions of earnings and profits by a corporation or association to its shareholders, and constitute taxable income. In certain cases, however, such as the liquidation of a bank or other corporation, dividends may represent a distribution of the shareholders' original investment, and to that extent would not constitute income, but a return of original capital, and accordingly would not be taxable.

In certain cases, also, such as that of mining companies declaring dividends out of depletion reserves, the dividend may represent wholly or partially a return of investment. Persons receiving dividends of this character are usually advised by the corporation as to the amount which it considers to be nontaxable as a return of capital. It is appropriate for the taxpayer to enter in his return the amounts received in accordance with the advice by the corporation, but it should be borne in mind that the determination of the taxable amount may be subject to revision as a result of official audit of the corporation's return.

Dividends on share accounts in Federal savings and loan associations on shares issued prior to March 28, 1942, are exempt from normal tax, but must be included in surtax net income for surtax purposes. Dividends on share accounts with respect to shares issued on or after March 28, 1942, are subject to both normal tax and surtax.

For taxpayers on a cash basis, that is, reporting income as received, and expenses as paid, dividend income is reported as received. Dividend income is considered as received when the dividend check is received, irrespective of when the taxpayer may cash the check.

Government Acts to Check Cereal Prices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Government has moved to prevent further increases in flour, bread and other cereal prices by placing its stocks of wheat on the market at prices designed to check advancing markets.

The Commodity Credit Corporation informed buyers that it would sell its milling wheat at parity prices.

Wheat has been advancing steadily for several weeks, causing food authorities concern, lest the price go above levels which would permit millers to operate under price ceilings on flour. Several weeks ago flour ceilings were raised because of advancing wheat prices and a price squeeze on millers.

Officials said they expected the wheat offer to have the effect of a price ceiling on wheat, at least so long as Government supplies hold out.

The Government has been anxious to keep flour and bread prices at present levels. These products form one of the major items of diet. The Agriculture Department recently required bakers to eliminate fancy wrappings, slicing and many varieties of bakery goods. These requirements were designed to cut baking costs and enable bakeries to absorb the recent flour price increase without raising retail prices.

Government holdings of wheat, which were acquired through liquidation of loans to farmers, amount to about 235,000,000 bushels exclusive of 438,000,000 bushels stored under outstanding grower loans. Some of this grain is of low quality and is being offered to farmers for livestock feed at prices equivalent to 85 per cent of the parity price of corn.

There are, in addition to this wheat, about 500,000,000 bushels held by farmers, elevators, and others. Officials said they expect new action to start some of this grain to market. They declared that undoubtedly some of this wheat was being held for speculative purposes.

For the present, Government wheat will be offered at parity at the point of storage. For the purpose of computing the parity sales price, the Government will add 23 cents a bushel to the 1942 loan value of the wheat. Loan values are equivalent to 85 per cent of parity. For example, wheat with a loan value of $1.30 at Kansas City would be offered for sale at $1.53.

Competition, Free Enterprise Seen Postwar Need by Wallace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Vice-President Henry Wallace, one of the foremost exponents of postwar planning, summed up yesterday his vision of the nation's future as "an America where all can become members of the middle class—where all can share in the benefits which that class has enjoyed in the past."

The 52-year-old Vice-President, who doubles as chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, declared:

"The spirit of competition will and must continue to be one of our main driving forces.

"We can have full employment in this country without destroying private initiative, private capital, or private enterprise.

Initiative to Be Rewarded

"Government can and must accept the major responsibilities for filling in whatever gaps business leaves.

"The more private enterprise succeeds in maintaining full employment, the less Government spending will be required.

"Individual initiative and enterprise, and Government responsibility for the general welfare, will continue to pull in double harness, for a better life for our people.

"Horatio Alger is not dead in America and never will be."

Mr Wallace expressed these views in a statement he gave an interviewer.

He classed as "nonsense" any contentions that postwar aims cannot be discussed now "without rekindling peace-time controversies and emphasizing peace-time disunities" and scoffed at those who talk "in dark whispers of the collectivism of American life, of the destruction of free enterprise."

"We need the driving force of self-interest to get most of the work of the world done," he said.

"Businessmen will be encouraged to do what competition has always tended to make them do—to reduce prices as costs fall, to increase the levels of sales and employment, to use profits only as an incentive to increase production or lower costs.

Government's Responsibility

"To the extent that there are areas of unemployment left despite these efforts by business, Government must and will step in to see that all people have opportunities for work and to establish such minimum standards of living that no member of the community suffers even though business temporarily and in part fails to provide opportunities at good work for all people.

"Men must work for what they have. By and large their material reward will continue to be based on how skilled they become."

On the other hand, he contended, social security and other measures providing for protection against disease, accident, involuntary unemployment and old age, as well as provision of opportunity for health, education and work "are not inconsistent with the principle that hard work must be rewarded to encourage workers to do their best."

Most Americans, the Vice-President asserted, visualize the nation of the future as made up not of "propertyless workers," but rather an America "where all can become members of the middle class, sharing such things as private homes with modern conveniences including electrical appliances, a car neither old nor ramshackle, decent clothes and books" and recreation.

High Level for Every Family

"If we can work out the ways to keep production going on an equally high level after the fighting ends, every family can enjoy a comfortable income, even though there continue to be wide differences between what is earned by skilled professional men, or inventors, or daring businessmen, and what average workers earn," he asserted.

Only "prophets of doom" say a way can't be found to keep business going at such a full level without abolishing private enterprise, and substituting Government ownership and control, he contended.

He would retain many of the elements of business as it has been known but "we can not go back to the past complete lack of economic responsibility and insure full employment at the same time."

"I hope that some kinds of easy money-making are gone for good—money made by the old-fashioned manipulation of security markets and of speculative commodity markets, or by the unrestricted use of business monopoly powers which strangle trade, kill competition, and cut down production or jobs," Mr. Wallace emphasized.

"Even tremendously large incomes will be less common in the future, not only because they are bad for those that receive them, or at least their children and grandchildren, but also because they build up hoards of idle money instead of putting people to work, and concentrate control of industry in single hands."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week dropped down sharply, then bounded up with even more zip, to end the week for a gain which put the averages up to the best levels since before Pearl Harbor.

Among the stronger groups were the sugars, probably because, as 25 years ago, the postwar prospect is for a tremendous volume of business just after the war to make up for the wasting away of beet sugar sources in Europe and the Ukraine; the department stores, probably because their fiscal year-end on Jan. 31 may show some lush earnings due to the unprecedented volume of retail sales in the last year and particularly at Christmas; and the shipping shares, probably capitalizing the enormous merchant marine this country will have in coming years.

Good Market Leadership

Market leadership was particularly good on the best day of the week, Thursday, and included Motors, Chrysler, Allied Chemical, Con Edison, AX, Nickel, Westinghouse, Pepsicola and Atchison. Chart-readers are now puzzling the question, "Will the rails go through (their previous peak)?" Telephone lagged on the announcement of the new cut in long-line rates, estimated to save consumers $50,000,000 a year. Steel and Bethlehem shares hesitated, waiting for the coming meetings on Tuesday and Thursday of this week.

Commodities like cotton and wheat were blown up and down as the subject of basic farm prices gets hotter. They were strong when the House Agricultural Committee voted out the Pace bill to add labor costs to farm parity, the farm bloc thus getting started earlier in the season than usual on the annual boost to farm prices. But then they turned weak on further news that the Commodity Credit Corporation will turn wheat into the market to keep prices down.

There's much talk here about the new issuance of Federal Reserve bank notes, to save the Treasury printing costs, since the Bureau of Engraving is so busy and these notes have been lying idle in the vaults for nearly a decade.

There's more to it than that, however. It amounts to a greenback operation.

The mechanics are these. The Reserve agent issues the notes to the Reserve Bank. The Bank puts up the usual collateral. But then it credits the Treasury with the amount of the issue, then shoves the liability for the issue over on the not unwilling Treasury.

Thereby the Treasury gets $600,000,000-odd of legal tenders in circulation and has the use of the resultant deposits without the payment of interest, which is a greenback operation if there ever was one.

New Type of Control

The question at issue, however, is not whether it actually is a greenback operation but whether it matters. Few in the Street except die-hard economists of pre-1929 vintage seem to care. So many other barriers have been let down, and so unorthodox has central banking come to be, judged by the old rules, that one more such action hardly seems to matter in the face of a national debt of $115,000,000,000 rising about $6,000,000,000 a month. The new type of control which has entered the picture and, fundamentally, takes the place of the old monetary controls, is rationing and price control.

As an instance of the new monetary economics, Allan Sproul of the New York Federal warned the banks on Monday evening at the annual mid-winter dinner of the New York State Bankers' Association that they would have to add heavily this year to their already large holding of governments. At least $50,000,000,000 will have to be borrowed by the government this year and an increasing proportion may have to come from the banks.

Said Reserve President Sproul to the bankers, in words that would have made old Governor Strong turn over in his sleep, " . . . It will do no good to the banking profession if any number of you continues to look on the government security market as merely another market in which to trade for profit. Nor is the question of buying government securities any longer solely a question of your own special reserve requirements. . . ."

Uniformtiy in Portfolios

Second-grade rail liens, like the stock market, last week marched down and then marched up again. The occasion was further failure of the Supreme Court to hand down any guiding decision on rail reorganizations. It will not meet again until February 1, which is next Monday.

The annual bank meetings revealed mixed earnings trends, with perhaps a slight majority of the banks reporting better earnings for 1942 than for 1941, due of course to larger holdings of governments, but with the increase in earnings of course by no means commensurate with the percentage increase in holdings of governments.

Surprising uniformity was shown among the big banks in portfolios—they tended to have 50 per cent in government and 25 per cent in cash.

The first annual stockholders' meeting of J. P. Morgan & Company, Inc., since shares were sold to the public had some ironic angles. Only about 40 shareholders were present and, perhaps struck with awe at the high and ornate ceilings of "the little House on the Corner" they astonished the officers by having practically no questions to ask. Peak of irony was the earnings statement, showing operating results for 1942 of about $3,250,000 (against around $4,100,000 in 1941). This is the actual dollars-and-cents take of the "octopus" of a generation and more of economic horror stories—about 20 minutes of current spending by the United States Government.

The current $2,000,000,000 offering of ⅞ per cent certificates is a routine roll-over and enough subscriptions are expected so that allotments will probably run 25 per cent or less.

A tempest in a teapot has been stirred up by the new SEC proxy rules. For years the Commission has been revising these rules and each time they get worse, since they are frankly actuated by the platonic idea of "returning control of corporations to their stockholders," or, as William Z. Ripley put it more picturesquely 15 years ago, "nailing the common stockholder to the saddle." This quixotic peace-time business-as-usual attitude has led the SEC to ask for so much in a proxy statement that it is likely to cause endless trouble for the corporation and then end in the stockholder's waste-basket.

More Proxy Trouble

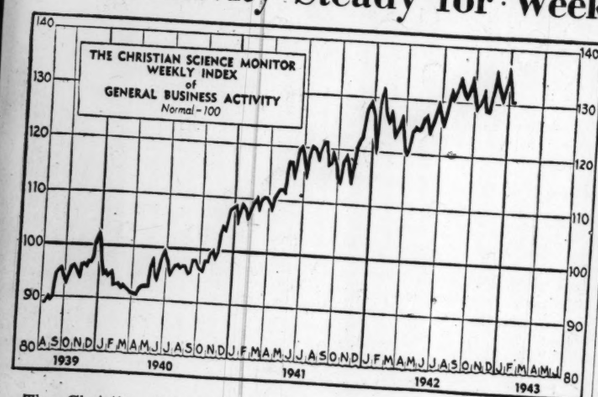
For instance any stock or bondholder can submit a proposal of 100 words and any amount of whereases and the corporation must print and include it in the proxy form. Then the proxy must describe "any interest direct or indirect of each person who has acted as a director . . . and each person nominated for election as a director and any associates of such director or nominee in any transaction during the past year or in any proposed transaction to which the (corporation) or any subsidiary was or is to be a party." That speaks for itself, especially in the words "direct or indirect" and "associates," which includes any corporation of which a director is an officer, or any parnership of his or any trust he is interested in.

Then the annual report must be included. That makes the directors criminally liable for any statement in the annual report. That will be especially rough on the companies which have tried in recent years to get away from the old cut-and-dried annual reports and give the stockholders something interesting. Nobody at the SEC seems to realize that financial information for the stockholder should be like a painting, not a photograph. There must be leeway to condense, exaggerate, color and select the facts. There are a few other objections of about the same weight.

The joke is that nobody in the Street dares open his mouth publicly on the matter. A nice luncheon was served the financial press last week to "explain" the troubles. The "explanation" consisted of the reading of a mimeographed set of criticisms. Thereupon the reporters present asked for a newspeg and a quotable authority and got none, nor explanations, interpretations, color, nor anything, and went away sadder and wiser.

Note—Mr. Fleming is to be heard every Saturday at 1:45 p. m., eastern wartime over WEAF and network on economic developments of the week.

Monitor Index of Business Activity Steady for Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity levelled off at 130.2 (prel.) during the week ended Jan. 16, unchanged from the previous week. This compared with 127.0 for the week ended Jan. 17, last year.

Increases in two components were offset by a decline in the third. A substantial rise in miscellaneous freight carloadings countered seasonal expectations. Electric power production eased slightly during the week, somewhat less, however, than usual.

Offsetting these increases was a further sharp decline in bank debits outside New York City, greater than seasonal. After allowance for seasonal and intramonthly variation the adjusted figure dropped back to the lowest level in over three months.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 16,* 1942	Jan. 9, 1943	Jan. 17, 1942
Combined index	130.2	130.2	127.0
Bk debits outside N. Y. C.	130.1	138.3	132.6
Elec power production	123.6	123.9	114.6
Misc carloadings	136.8	128.5	133.9

*Preliminary.

Fewer Sheep on Feed for Market

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sheep and lamb on feed for market on Jan. 1 totaled 6,783,000 head or 2 per cent less than a year ago. This number compared with 6,479,000 in 1941, and 5,849,000 for the 10-year (1932-41) average.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 67-62	100.18	100.18	100.18
1 2½s '58-63	100.17	100.17	100.17

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93½	93½	93½
50 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	76¼	75⅞	76¼
7 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	87	87	87
4 Alleg&West 4s 98	65	65	65
34 Am&For P5s 2030	82½	82	82
6 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104⅜	104¼	104¼
5 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2 Am T&e T 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
24 Am T&T 3s 56	109⅛	109	109
31 Am Tobacco 3s 62	103⅜	102	102⅜
4 Am W W & E 6s 75	99	99	99
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69	69	69
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
5 At&SF sl 4s 98 st	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
5 Atl & Birm 4s 33	33¾	33¾	33¾
38 A C Line 1st 4s 52	90	89½	90
38 A C Line cll 4s 52	78½	78¼	78¼
43 A C Line 4½s 64	84½	84½	84½
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33½	33½	33½
3 Atl & Dan 2nd 4s 48	31	30	31
Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100½	100½	100½
62 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	64¼	63	63¾
80 B&O 95 st A	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜
68 B&O 95 st C	41¾	40	40
44 B&O 2000 st D	37½	36½	36½
108 B&O 96 st F	37½	36¼	36⅜
71 B&O cv 60 st	28	27½	27½
110 B&O 4s 48	64	62	62
68 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	55⅞	54	54
81 B&O S W 50 st	46¼	44½	44⅜
29 B&O T C 4s 50	49	48⅛	48⅝
1 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	130⅝	130⅛	130⅜
3 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	99½	99½	99½
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Beth Stl 3s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Boston & Me 5s 57	79¾	79¾	79¾
30 Boston & Me 4½s 70	44	43¾	43¾
20 Boston & Me 4s 60	76	75⅞	76
5 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	25	25	25
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	105½	105¾	105½
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 87 B	100½	100½	100½
52 Buf R&P 5½s 57 st	38	36¾	36⅞
84 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16¼	15⅞	16¼
33 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	15¼	14¾	15
1 Bush Term 5s 55	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Can Sou 5s 42	82½	82½	82½
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112⅝	112¼	112⅜
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
5 Can Pac 5s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Can Pac 4½s 60	93	92¾	93
2 Can Pas 4s perp	74½	74½	74½
21 Celanese 3½s 62	103½	103¼	103½
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	35	34	34¼
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8½	8½	8½
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅞	7¾	7¾
26 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	26	25⅞	25⅞
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	71¾	71	71
142 Cen Pac 5s 60	60¼	59¾	59⅞
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	90	89½	90
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 reg	88	88	88
10 Cen P Thru Stn L 4s 54	78¾	78¾	78¾
56 Cen R NJ 5s 87	25	24⅝	25
25 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	22¾	22½	22⅝
16 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	22	21⅞	22
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	95	95	95
2 C&O 3¼s 96 D	104¼	104¼	104¼
74 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18¾	18½	18½
18 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
25 CB&Q 4½s 77	69¾	69¾	69¾
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	87½	87¼	87¼
18 CB&Q 3½s 49	97½	97	97½
10 Chi & E Ill inc 97	35¼	35½	35¼
2 ChiGtWest 4s 88	71¾	71¾	71¾
31 Chi I & L 5s 47	32½	32	32½
3 Chi I & L 5s 66	8	8	8
674 CMSP & P 5s 75	20¾	20¼	20⅞
123 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5¾	5¼	5⅜
7 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	46½	46	46
22 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46⅜	46	46
41 CMSP 4½s 89E	46¼	46	46⅛
58 CM&St P Gen 4s 89	45¼	44⅞	45¼
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	25⅜	25	25
15 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	37⅞	37¼	37⅜
105 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4⅛	4⅛	4½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24	24	24
30 Chi & NW 4s 87	36¼	36	36¼
12 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	36¼	36⅛	36¼
71 CRI & P 4½s 52A	33⅞	23⅜	23⅜
64 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
111 CRI & P 4s 88	37⅞	37¼	37½
5 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
392 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	21⅞	21½	21⅝
2 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
5 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	53	53	53
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾ 63	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98	97¾	98
1 Childs Co 5s 43	52	52	52
64 CCC & St L 4½s 77	51	506	50¾
1 CCC & St L CWM 4s 91	48½	48½	48½
6 CCC & St L 4s 90 StL	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77½	77⅜	77½
17 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68⅞	68⅛	68¾
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	62½	62½	62½
43 Col & So 4½s 80	27½	26½	27¼
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94½	94½	94½
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	91¾	91	91¾
10 ComlMack inc 69ww	59¼	59	59¼
4 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	110	110	110
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
Consol'n Coal 5s 60	94½	93	93
Consum Pow 3½s 67	110¼	110	110
55 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57¾	57½	57½
15 D&R G 4s 36	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	4¾	4⅝	4¾
94 D&R G West 5s 78	20⅝	20½	20½
1 Det&Mack 1st 4s 95	43	43	43
1 Det Ed 4s 65	112½	112½	112½
4 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	26½	26½	26½
6 El Paso&SW 5s65	70¾	70	70¼
18 Erie 4½s 2015	57½	57⅜	57⅜
10 Erie 4s 95	95	95	95
4 Erie Ohio 3¼s 71	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
52 Fla E Cst 5s 74	25	24¾	24⅞
5 Fonda,J&G2-4sfd	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¼	98	98¼
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	105½	106
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46G	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4s 46H	99¾	99¾	99¾
25 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80¾	80	80
10 Gulf M&N 5s 50	89½	89¼	89¼
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58	58	58
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Housatonic 5s 37	81½	81½	81½
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9 Hudson Coal 5s52A	43½	42¾	43
161 Mud&Man rfg 5s 57	50¾	47⅞	50⅜
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	54	54	54
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	51	51	51
71 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	51	50½	51
48 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	65	65	65
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	62	62	62
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	43½	43½	43½
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
101 IC&CSL&NO2½s 63A	50	49½	50
70 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	45⅝	46
5 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103½	103½	103½
635 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	10⅞	9¾	10¾
98 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	30¼	30	30
36 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	29¼	28¾	28⅞
13 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	29⅜	29	29
48 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45	44½	44½
38 Int T&T 4½s 52	67½	67¼	67¼
24 Int T&T 5s 55	70⅞	70	70¼
23 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	49⅞	49	49⅞
35 KCP!S&Mem 4s 36	70	69¾	69¾
9 K C South 5s 50	73¼	73¼	73¼
14 K C South 3s 50	65	64¾	64¾
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
3 L E & West 3s 47	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	95½	96½	96½
27 Leh C & N 4½s 54A	82	79⅞	82
23 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	81½	80½	81½
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	68	68	68
26 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	46¼	46	46¼
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	59¼	59½	59½
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39½	39½	39½
19 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¾	36	36
42 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34¼	33¾	33¾
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	99	99
24 Louisl & Ark 5s 69	83¼	82¾	83
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	97	96⅞	96⅞
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48¾	48¼	48⅜
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	52¼	52¼	52¼
8 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	92½	92½	92½
8 Mich Cen 3½s 52	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Mil Sparta&NW 4s 47	30½	30½	30½
13 M&St L cn 5s 34 ct	12½	12¾	12½
30 M&St L 4s 49	3¾	3½	3¾
9 MSP&SS Mar 5½s 49	2¼	2¼	2½
30 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	68	67	68
31 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
66 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	44	43½	43¾
33 M-K-T 4½s 78	22¼	22	22¼
171 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	38	37¾	37⅞
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	44¾	44¼	44¾
241 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	38½	38½	38½
65 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	8¾	8¾	8¼
164 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	42	40¾	40¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	42	40½	40¾
134 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	41½	41½	41½
89 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	42	40½	40½
172 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41¾	40½	40½
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	42¼	40½	40¾
255 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	40¼	40¼	40¼
10 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	96½	96½	96½
5 MononghelaRy3¼s66	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 MonW Pa Pub Sv 6s65	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	111¾	111¾	111¾
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	40½	40	40
17 Nash Cha&St L 4s 78	112	112	112
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103½	103⅛	103⅛
3 Newark Gas 5s 48	102	101⅞	102
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	118½	118⅜	118⅜
18 NO Tex&M2½s 54	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	58	57¼	57¼
19 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	46¼	46¼	46¼
12 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	56½	56	56½
3 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	56¼	56	56
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 ct	53¼	53¼	53¼
81 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51	51	51
140 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55⅝	54⅞	55
56 NYC cn 4s 98	50½	50	50¼
2 NYC 3¾s 46	54	54¾	54
51 NYC cv 3¼s 52	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝
9 NYC&HR 3½s 97	71¼	71	71⅛
18 NYC La Sh3½s 98	81⅛	81

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EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, man or woman, to assist in office of high-class retail establishment; must have capacity for large volume of work; salary $30.00 week; please write fully about previous experience. Write Box G-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPD. TYPIST AND FILE CLERK WANTED FOR OFFICE IN CANTON, MASS. OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. Box M-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL to do clerical work in watch repair shop of well-known jewelry concern; salary to start $16.00 per week. Write Box L-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL ASSISTANT; small busy office; excellent opportunity; mid-town location; please write fully stating minimum salary. Write Box M-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN desires employment, experienced clerical worker, general office assistant; references. Write Box M-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYMASTER
Young man, 38, with 7 yrs.' exp. handling cash, pay rolls, social security returns, comparison, pay roll-personnel reports, etc.; salary $45 wk. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE executive, thoroughly experienced, desires to make a change; excellent reference. G-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION housekeeper, middle-aged widow, Christian Scientist, for adult family. Box M-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, capable (technical sales engineering (power field) and sales promotional work), experienced; immediately available. Write Box D-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. Christian Scientist (Amer. citizen Japanese parentage); experienced, capable, desire interesting congenial position. Opportunity for advancement. $27. Okajima, 219 E. 60th, N. Y. C. PL. 3-7087.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY OF CULTURE and refined home abroad; will exchange part-time companionship for home environment here. Write Box B-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OFFICES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—WILL SHARE Christian Science practitioner's office part time. Box 11, 1293 National Press Building.

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R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8929

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALLIED VAN LINES, INC.
Local and Long Distance Moving J. P. Longley
Main St., Lewiston, Me. Tel. 1889

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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HOSIERY REPAIRED 17c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

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INVESTORS or home owners—For sale, property constituting business blocks, apts., houses; located Salmon Falls, N. H., convenient Portsmouth Navy Yard. E. J. York, owner, 6 Locust St., Dover, N. H. G. Leroy Gowen, Agent.

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

HOMES WANTED

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., BEACON ST. Near Coolidge Corner—Coal heated, 7-room apt., 3 bathrooms, living room 27'5" by 17' 4"; very desirable; rent $2100 per year. Call Aspinwall 5811.

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EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

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FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Providence; Christian Scientist preferred; write chairman music committee for application. Miss Ruth C. Cowles, 264 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

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Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S, N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
or answer a
Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SEVERAL colored porters to do cleaning in high-class store; hours 9:30 p. m. to 6:30 a. m. 6 nights a week; salary $26.00 week; must be willing workers and be well recommended; please write full details of previous employment, Write Box B-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TWO men for cleaning and general porter work in high-class retail establishment; salary $26.00 week for six 8-hour days; please give details of previous work. Write Box S-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ORIENT
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
1715 Wisconsin Ave. MIchigan 9547

Storm Sash By EISINGER
WI. 6300 BETHESDA, MD.
DISPLAY ROOMS, 6840 WIS. AVE.

JEWELRY
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
High Class Work at Right Prices
WARD JEWELRY CO.
J. W. Ward—Lucille Ward
707 12th Street N. W. Tel. EX. 5746

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

Parker House Cafe
Good Home Cooking
Open weekdays 5 to 8 P. M.
Closed Mondays
Sundays 12 to 8 P. M.
Corner of 16th St. and Park Road, N. W.

PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Coats, Suits and Furs
Made to order
Cloth and fur garments refitted, relined and cleaned. Fine ready-to-wear fur coats and scarfs, reasonably priced.
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DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP
Original designs for Birthday and Wedding Cakes. T Sandwiches $3.50 and $4.00 per hundred.
6709 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., or
1405 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

R. C. FREAS
PLUMBING—HEATING—REPAIRING
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
Estimates gladly given
7906 Woodbury Drive, Silver Spring, Md.
SL 4137

For Quality Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
GEorgia 4036
5431 Georgia Avenue N. W.

Maine

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FLOWERS
69 years of service speaks for itself. Send cheery Spring Flowers these cold winter days.
ROAK'S, *Florist*
Auburn Theater Bldg. Tel. 980

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Interest paid from date of deposit
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats
Hosiery
Smart
Accessories
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

BANGOR (Continued)

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7812

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Street Telephone 406

PORTLAND

Visit
Our New Record Shop
On the Street Floor
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

APPRECIATION!
A New Year brightens, in which we will strive to more than ever merit the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers—Diamond Merchants
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Man's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

Royal Doulton Figurines
People of cultured taste always feel and appreciate the beauty and charm of a finely produced China figure.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
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Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

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Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

Give your Suits a good build-up with these varied-mood
BLOUSES
That make the most of every hour.
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY
SAMNA COFFEE
158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

DAERIS RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Pleasantly Located, Delicious Food, Courteous Service, Popular Prices
MORRILL BUILDING

HUGHES SHOE STORE
MORRILL BLDG.
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
Treadeasy and Vitality Shoes for Women
Telephone 338

GRACE EDGERLY LEWIS
Authorized Agent for AVON PRODUCTS
92 Locust Street
Tel. 1110

MANCHESTER

January and Every Month
Quality is the only bargain.
Today you need a
FUR COAT
for Warmth and Wear and Beauty
McLane & Taylor
62 Willow Street
Furs of Distinction

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling
4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
453
PHONE or
452
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
59 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

JAMES W. HILL CO.
Reliable Department Store for Over 72 Years
Locally Owned and Managed

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

Painting, Papering Decorating
EXTERIOR OR INTERIOR
It is for the good of all to have your inside jobs done in the winter while we have the help.
Herbert W. Paul
70 McDuffie Phone 7114

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
96 MANCHESTER STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
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PHONE 1903
Venetian Blind Laundry
We will call for your blinds, return them fresh and new—ask us about it.
MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
1128 ELM STREET

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
153 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
January Clearance Sale on Coats
Just Around the Corner from Main St.
81 West Pearl Street Tel. 489-W

AVARD'S
"Lad and Dad Store"
WINTER CLOTHING SALE
Visit Our Boys' Department
161 Main Street Tel. 64

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

RITCHIE, *Florist*
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FURNITURE
GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3583

NEWPORT NEWS

TAILORED BLOUSES
$3.50
FIRST FLOOR
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

Thornburg & Love
Furriers
Fine New Furs and Coats, also Cleaning, Glazing, Storage, Remodeling and Repairing
515 Boush St. Telephone 26809

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

ROANOKE

CLOVER BRAND
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

A-W-COX DEPT. STORE
Cox's
FOR 30 YEARS KNOWN FOR VALUES
We welcome your patronage.
222 Capitol Street Phone 27-137

BEN'S FRUIT STORE
Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily
616 Virginia Street E. Phone 25-333

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	W	A	L	L	O	W
U	▨	D	I	A	N	A
M	E	▨	E	M	I	L
M	A	W	▨	P	O	D
E	M	E	U	▨	N	E
R	E	S	▨	P	▨	N
▨	S	E	V	E	N	▨
V	▨	R	O	G	E	T
I	S	▨	W	▨	D	E
A	H	A	▨	A	D	A
N	E	R	O	▨	A	Z
D	E	G	A	S	▨	L
S	P	O	K	A	N	E

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 24281

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

Devlin's
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
157 Bank Street 2-2146
"The Place to Buy Stationery"
Children's Books all year round

TORONTO

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TORONTO (Continued)

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
CONGER COAL
CONGER FUEL COAL CO. LTD.
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201
Day or Night

HERE'S TRUE ECONOMY
The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. Try Economy Service.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3383

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS 3 Pieces 1.25
CALL Deckaux FRONTENAC 3131

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

European
Local Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

DUPLICATING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service; promptness, neatness, accuracy.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality, own materials made up, 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NO. 10 RONEO DUPLICATOR, recently overhauled, excellent condition; suitable for Christian Science church or society. Particulars on application to 12, Garden Ave., Mitcham, Surrey.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

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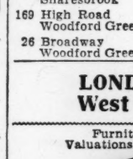
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Tire Conservation in 1910!

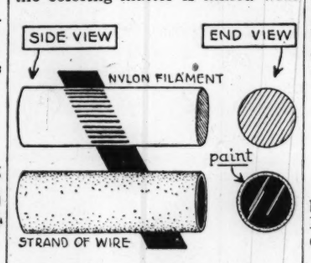
The above photograph, submitted by Mrs. N. Baxter of Beverly Hills, Calif., reveals an intricate system of tire conservation used in the early days of motoring. Attached to each tire is a canvas covering studded with many metal disks.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Nylon Is Particularly Suitable as Material for Window Screens?

Nylon, familiar in stockings (until recently, that is) and doing an outstanding job of substituting for hog bristles in brushes, now is proposed as window screen material.

It has unusual qualifications for that job. Unlike wire, nylon will not rust or tarnish, and, since the coloring matter is mixed with



the liquid nylon before it is drawn into filaments and permeates the entire substance, the new screens need no painting. Consequently the color cannot wear, chip, or flake off.

A further advantage is that nylon filaments, being translucent, will let in sunlight much better than screens made of opaque wire.

Why Some Eggs Are Oiled?

Tests conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that dipping eggs in mineral oil helps to maintain their freshness during storage. It was found that oiled eggs retained more than half their original quality after eight months of storage, while unoiled eggs in the same period dropped to less than a third of their original quality.

It was further found that oiled eggs which were first exposed to a partial vacuum and then to carbon dioxide gas retained seven-eighths of their original grade at the end of the storage test.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Punch ©: Hitler is rumoured to be preparing a sequel to Mein Kampf, under the title Mein Decampf.

Detroit News: While shoveling a few long tons of snow, do you ever reflect that each small flake is a marvel of geometrical perfection and beauty, or do you?

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Every woman would like to build her dream house. It would contain about ten closets for each room.

'A Few Facts

Although only 12 per cent of western farm land is irrigated, it produces more crops than the non-irrigated 88 per cent.

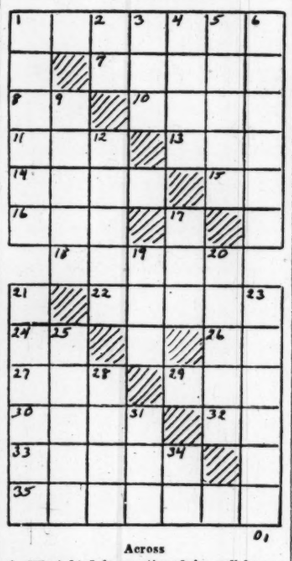
Cultivated guayule may yield twice as much rubber as the wild plant.

The United States produced more metals and minerals in 1942 than at any time in its history.

The United States, greatest gum-chewing nation, masticates practically all the world's output of chicle (from latex in the bark of the sapodilla tree), imported mostly from Mexico.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What bird is mentioned in well-known proverb about summer?
7—What ancient Italian goddess was represented as a huntress?
8—Myself.
10—What is first name of German author who wrote Napoleon's biography?
11—Craw of birds is what?
13—What is legume of the pea or bean?
14—What bird is subject of a Bret Harte ballad?
15—Symbol for neon is what?
16—A thing.
18—How many players on a side in netball?
22—Who is subject of a Poe mystery?
24—Exists.
26—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
27—Exclamation of triumph.
29—What is name of a city of Oklahoma?
30—Poppaea was wife of what Roman emperor?
32—Azure (abbr.).
33—What French artist is famous for his ballet dancers?
35—What is only city in U. S. that does not chlorinate its water?

Down

1—One who dresses "by yellow candlelight" in winter has "to go to bed by day" in that season?
2—After date (abbr.).
3—To be situated.
4—If you found a "Newburyport Betty" in an antique shop, it would be what?
5—What common garden vegetable belongs to same botanical family as the lily?
6—What small lake in Massachusetts was made famous by Thoreau?
9—What American operatic prima donna was born in Shanghai?
12—What is the river of Browning's "Pied Piper"?
17—What is a diminutive of Margaret?
19—Solemn assertion is what?
20—Who is a feminine character in opera "Pagliacci"?
21—Food is often called what?
23—Who is a leading character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal"?
25—Landseer painted what animals lost in a snowstorm?
28—What ship was used in search for Golden Fleece?
31—Galls of what tree make good ink?
34—The bolas is used on what continent (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Chernyshevskaya (chĕr-nĭ-shâf'-skŭ-yŭ) — Town of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

de Quesada, Aristides Sosa (ä'-rēs-tē'-thās sō'-sä thä kä-sä'-thä) — Cuba's Minister of Defense.

Fediushine, Victor Alexeievitch (vyĕk'-tôr ŭ-lyĭ-ksyā'-yĕ-vyĭch fyĭ-dyōō'-shĭn) — Russian Minister to Mexico.

Gasmata (gaz-mä'-tä) — Airdrome on New Britain Island.

Hüber, Dr. Franz (fränts hü'bĕr) — Appointed by Hitler to be President of the Administrative Court of the Reich.

Millerovo (myĭl'-lĭ-rô'-vŭ) —Town of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Salsk (sälʹ-y'sk) — Vital rail junction in the Caucasus, Soviet Russia.

Sanananda (sä'-nä-nän'-dä) —Japanese supply base on New Guinea Island.

Thomsen, Dr. Hans (häns tôm'-zĕn) — Germany's new envoy to Sweden.

Voloshina (vŭ-lô'-shĭ-nŭ) — Town of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Fezzan (fĕz'-zän') — Area of south Libya, in North Africa.

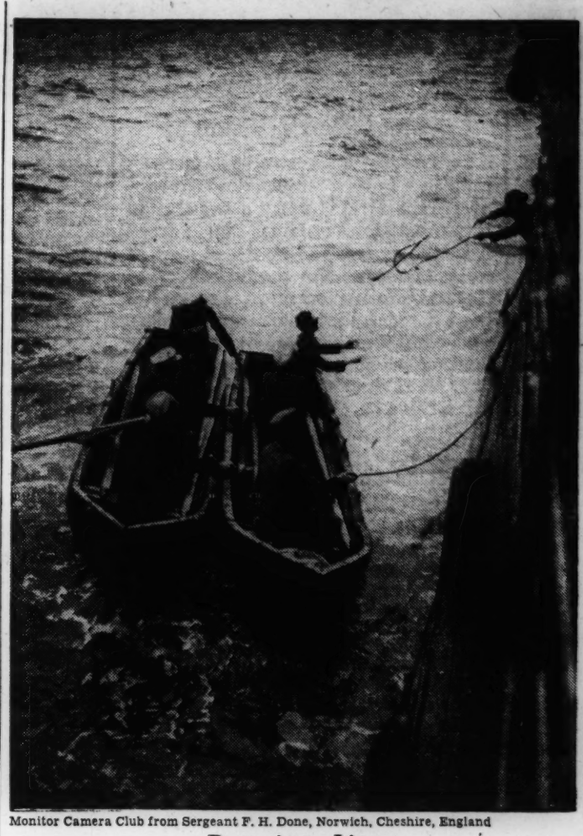
Ghadàmes (gȧ-dä'-mĕs) — Oasis and town of west Tripolitania, Libya.

Homs (hōms) — Seaport of northern Tripolitania, Libya.

Murzuk — or Murzuq — (mo͝or'-zo͝ok') — Capital of the Fezzan area, in Libya.

Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hḛre, ḛvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ȯbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

The first time the U. S. Marines raised Old Glory on a foreign fortress was in 1805 when they vanquished the pirates of Tripoli.



Monitor Camera Club from Sergeant F. H. Done, Norwich, Cheshire, England

Dropping a Line

Fishermen from the Aran Islands, off the southwest coast of Ireland, drawing alongside the weekly relief ship that brings mail and stores for the isolated inhabitants of the islands.

In Lighter Vein

He Agreed!

Two New Jersey boys were members of an outfit that was shipped to the West Coast. They saw the Pacific for the first time.

"Do you know," one of them asked the other, "the Pacific Ocean is over twice as big as the Atlantic?"

The other chap shaded his eyes and gazed out over the water. After a moment he spoke, "It sure is," he said.—Boston Globe.

'Stars and Stripes' To 'Aid British Orphans

By the Associated Press

Belfast

"Stars and Stripes," the official newspaper of the U. S. armed forces, is sponsoring a War Orphans' Fund to assist British children left orphans as a result of the war.

A drive is under way to raise $200,000 among officers and men in the American forces to aid 500 children. Under the plan, each child selected for assistance will receive $400 at the rate of $80 for five years. The American Red Cross will administer the fund.

During the first World War, a similar fund raised by American troops helped 3,500 orphans in France.

A Verse for Today . . .

And Moses called . . . every wise hearted man, in whose heart the LORD *had put wisdom, even every one whose heart stirred him up to come unto the work to do it.*
—Ex. 36:2

NEWS ITEM— EVEN THE WEATHER MAN IS BLAMING THE GREMLINS.

I DON'T UNDERSTAND WHY OUR PREDICTIONS DON'T COME TRUE
EVER HEAR OF GREMLINS
WEATHER BUREAU
WIND CURRENTS
WAIT UNTIL HE GETS THE FLAG UP - THEN YOU DROP THE RAIN AND I'LL PUSH THIS CLOUD IN FRONT OF THE SUN
RAIN
CLEAR & SUNNY TODAY
WEATHER BUREAU
READY! SET! GO! NOW TO PUSH THE COLD AIR DOWN AROUND HIM
TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST
WARMER
CHARTS
L.E. VAN ZELM
CONTINUED COLD SPELL
LET'S BE NICE THIS TIME AND TURN THE SUN ON GOOD & HOT - THEY HAVEN'T MUCH FUEL OIL AND IT'S BEEN COLD SO LONG
WEATHER RADIO SERVICE

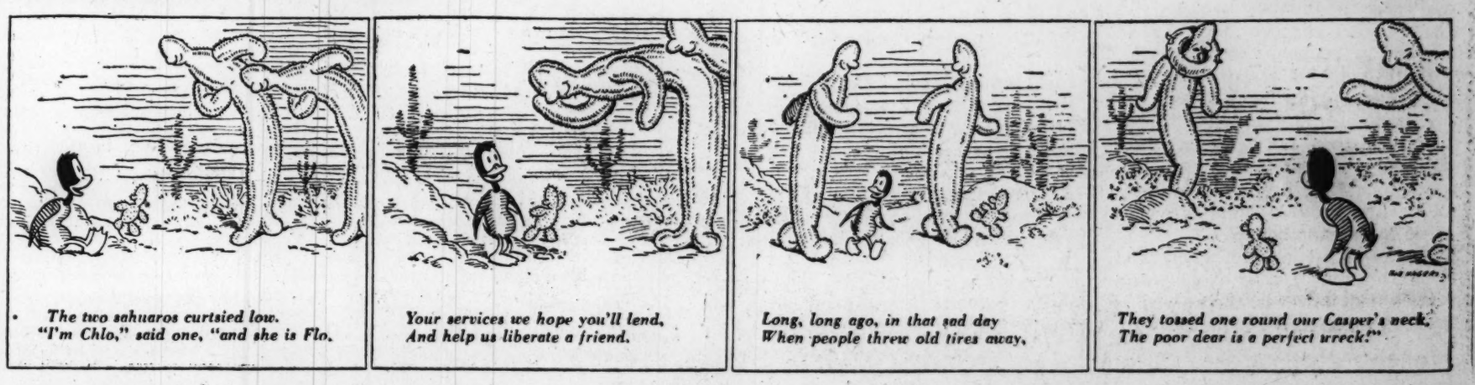
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Best-Laid Plans . . .* BY LE PELLEY

P.S.S.S.T.. I HAVE A DANDY IDEA FOR THIS AFTERNOON... MEET ME AT MULLIGAN'S POND...
WHAT TIME ?
BE SURE YOU'RE THERE BY THREE THIRTY... DON'T BE LATE !!!
BENJAMIN AND BUDDY WILL STAY AFTER SCHOOL FOR WHISPERING !!
UH.. !
P.S.S.S.T... BETTER CANCEL THAT APPOINTMENT....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He's Gone but He's Not Forgotten!* BY RODGERS

Today I was walking down the street thinking of nothing in particular--
When suddenly I found myself in front of my old friend's butcher shop-
I couldn't resist taking a peek inside to see if he were there—
Of course I knew he wouldn't be. He's in the army now—
But shucks, I guess there was no harm in making sure!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tire Trouble* BY THE HAGERS


The two sahuaros curtsied low. "I'm Chlo," said one, "and she is Flo.
Your services we hope you'll lend, And help us liberate a friend.
Long, long ago, in that sad day When people threw old tires away,
They tossed one round our Casper's neck. The poor dear is a perfect wreck!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1943 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Security and Competition

One of the most interesting facets of the vast question of social security is its place in a world still largely moved by competition. One of the most insistent arguments so far raised against Britain's Beveridge report is this question: Will it raise the costs of British products so that they cannot compete in the world market with those from countries whose industries do not bear a social security tax?

Certainly one basic consideration for Britons or Americans who are thinking about extending their social security systems must be the realization that no governmental scheme will really insure men against unemployment, ill health, or want. Only a more spiritual sense of God's providence will do that. Social security plans do not provide employment, health or wealth; they only attempt to mitigate ill effects. But even their guarantees are subject to uncertainties. The value of insurance payments can be largely destroyed by inflation. War or the failure to maintain investment, employment and production can wreck a nation's ability to pay.

Indeed it is necessary to see that living standards even under social security rest eventually on national prosperity. The war has shown us that a ration coupon is valueless unless the goods it calls for are available. Likewise the beneficiaries of social security cannot consume money; they will enjoy only such goods as can be produced.

Sir William offers some interesting statistics to support the view that even without wholly solving the problem of employment and production, his plan would provide a minimum standard in Britain, and declares:

> Want could have been abolished before the present war by a redistribution of income within the wage-earning classes, without touching any of the wealthier classes.

Yet he is also quick to recognize that his plan does not solve the problem of unemployment and cannot do its best work unless employment is maintained at a high level. Will employment and national income in Britain—or in the United States—be handicapped by the costs of extended social security? Would their competitive position in international trade be injured?

Possibly the answers will have to be given by experience, but one misconception may be guarded against: It is the common belief that nations with high living standards are at a disadvantage in competing with those whose standards are lower. That is one of the arguments for tariffs. It holds true for industries; a low-cost producer can capture markets from a high-cost producer. But higher efficiency may go with higher standards and remove any competitive handicap—as it has for American motorcars. Actually, a higher standard is no disadvantage as between countries; when countries produce the goods which they can make most efficiently and exchange them freely each has more in the end. Even though their living standards be on different levels, the higher will gain as well as the lower. That is competition's effect.

British industry has proved its ability to prosper in the past under free trade although maintaining higher living standards than many of its competitors. Within the United States' internal free-trade area many a State with high living standards has proved able to prosper—although losing some industries to cheap-labor States. In the end the fear of competition is unlikely to block social security measures any people considers desirable—provided the peace establishes the basic conditions of security and freedom.

Yes, Indeed!

When the song was making musical history—which is different from making history musical—few North Americans foresaw the day when they could truly say "Yes, we have no bananas." Yet many a town north of the Rio Grande would probably do what Halifax, Nova Scotia, did the other day, if a banana appeared on Main Street. In Halifax they put a picture of it on the front page of a newspaper.

But the news report had this strange fact to relate: The banana came from Toronto, where "they say bananas still hang in golden bunches in fruit store windows." It probably isn't so very important—not half as important, for example as buying war bonds and stamps and contributing to the United War Fund drives—but it might interest the song writers to know that when you say to a fruit dealer in Toronto: "You have no bananas?" the answer is "No, we have some bananas."

So far as most of the towns and cities in Toronto's quarter of the world are concerned, however, the answer is still "YES, we have NO bananas."

MacArthur's Vision

On its face the Australian-American campaign in New Guinea does not support General MacArthur's declaration that the attack on Japan can be freed from the slow island-by-island process so far employed. For the liquidation of General Horii's army in Papua has been a painfully slow business. More than eight weeks of tree-by-tree jungle fighting has been required between the day MacArthur's forces invested the Buna-Gona beaches and the clearing of the final pocket of Japanese resistance around Sanananda.

But the new use of air power of which he speaks did play a part in the Papuan campaign which suggests that in the island-hopping business some islands could be skipped. Indeed, with enough imagination, one could begin to think of Allied attacks, not on Munda—where the increased tempo of American bombings has suggested to some observers another Guadalcanal landing—but on Java or the Philippines. For while incessant bombing shut off reinforcements and supplies for the Japanese and wore down their resistance, air transport played a brilliant part in getting Allied forces to the front.

General MacArthur points out that planes "moved complete infantry regiments and artillery battalions across the almost impenetrable mountains and jungles of Papua and the reaches of the sea, transported field hospitals and other base installations to the front, supplied the troops and evacuated casualties." All this presupposes, of course, the holding of an advanced air field. But the ingenuity that has overcome so many other obstacles in the use of air power may do wonders. New airfields may be laid out in territories still only loosely held by the Japanese or old ones captured by paratroops.

We must hope that it will be possible to put into the Southwest Pacific naval and air forces strong enough to realize some of the possibilities suggested by a more imaginative use of air power.

The Food Outlook

The not altogether rosy picture of American food prospects just given in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture needs to be set beside the survey made last week by former President Hoover if the full seriousness of the situation is to be grasped.

Mr. Hoover remarked, with complete accuracy, that food supply has now become secondary only to military operations in determining the outcome of the war. He added, and this needs to be emphasized, for every bit of comment and news coming to us from Europe confirms the view, that food will take first place in peace and rehabilitation considerations after the war.

Secretary Wickard tells us that more drastic rationing of food than Americans have yet dreamed of lies ahead, even if food production is maintained at present high levels. If this is true while the war is being fought, and great sections of humanity are blocked off from the New World's agricultural surpluses, what is to be the story after the war when some three to four hundred million people look to the United States and Canada, and to a lesser degree to South America, for the food that looms above politics, above intricate plans for peace, and academic talk about international economics? Hunger is elemental and primitive. The occupied countries think in such terms now.

There are signs that the place of food in carrying on the war is gaining wider recognition in America; but there is little evidence that the paramount place food must play in the postwar period is yet grasped by farmers and people. Certainly preparations are not yet geared on a scale sufficient to meet the prospective situation.

Restoration of the 1,600,000 workers taken from the farms by the armed services and industry would not be enough (many have already been replaced), employment of women and unskilled-urban labor would not suffice, nor is it likely temporary importation of Mexican field laborers would completely answer. All these steps would help, and should be, so far as possible, undertaken immediately; but in the end machinery, and machinery of improved design, will be acutely needed. Manufacture of such machinery was cut 75 per cent. This mistake must be fully corrected without delay. Invention, especially of harvesting machines, must be given full rein.

It is not true that on account of zinc rationing newspaper cartoonists will have to draw Hermann Göring thinner.

Canada is reported as embracing features of the Ruml plan. Well, a prophet is not without honor, etc.

The Bookshelf

Wanted—A Pacific Charter

Hallett Abend's history of fifteen years as a Far East newspaper correspondent is unusual, though duplicated by others in some degree. Initially he was in considerable favor with the Japanese and enjoyed the special confidence of a number of their leading politicians. Later he became disillusioned, bitter, and much at odds with the Nipponese. In his present position he finds himself in harmony with many who in former years thought him wrong.

His later book, PACIFIC CHARTER (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50), profits by this intellectual-emotional journey. With his thesis the necessity for something more directly applicable to the Pacific area than the Atlantic Charter, which he finds so general as to satisfy no one, he has given it two valuable divisions. The first, longer and of more permanent reference value, takes up the various sections of the Far East and in thumbnail yet adequate fashion analyzes the past, present and to-be-desired future of each. The second tells Mr. Abend's part in a couple of amazing though abortive Japanese efforts to change history.

To dispose of the latter first, there is to begin with the tale of how the "strange and unstable" Mr. Matsuoka sought to utilize Mr. Abend and his employer, the New York Times, in a scheme to persuade President Roosevelt to join with Japan for the 50-billion-yen purchase of all Siberia east of Baikal.

* * *

Next comes a story of how a Mr. Suzuki, supposed to be an agent of then-Premier Konoye, tried to arrange for an airplane flight by Mr. Abend and himself to visit Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Hankow in 1938 to negotiate peace between China and Japan. (The Generalissimo is represented as willing.) Mr. Abend warns America not to trust either Matsuoka or Konoye when its turn comes to negotiate peace.

Here are some of Mr. Abend's conclusions, boiled down, about various Far East areas:

Japan must be thoroughly beaten and her "claws clipped." China represents no postwar menace and must receive America's ungrudging help toward rehabilitation. Korea deserves ultimate freedom but is not yet ready, hence must for a time remain under others (not Japan) during a period of tutelage. The Philippines have been promised freedom but America must not withdraw entirely until her training job is finished.

France's Orient territories must find a better day than under either Japan or the French. Thailand is finding bondage, not friendship, and likewise must at last find freedom, but only after a "long period of political tutelage and guardianship."

The Netherlands gave good Far East rule in a sense, but the people of the East Indies do not want government by any alien people; so they too must have freedom finally, though the process must come under renewed control of the Netherlanders.

Britain in the Far East failed to put good men in charge and has suffered vast loss of prestige; though Britain can go back, for a time, her Malays and other people of southeast Asia will look first to the United States for leadership in the period before they too progress to independence.

* * *

This general pattern of thought is followed in dealing with all other areas save New Zealand, which alone is seen as desiring no change in international status—only further development of already advanced legislation—and this Mr. Abend believes to be probably the one land of the whole Far Pacific area "that will not experience violent transitions after the war. . . ."

Upon the question of how much preliminary tutelage must precede full freedom there will be violent differences with Mr. Abend on the part of Korean, Filipino and other representatives of the areas mentioned. But on his fundamental thesis of eventual universal opportunity for choice, guaranteed if possible by some Pacific form of the Atlantic Charter, it seems likely that all folk of good will can agree. R. G.

Our Readers Say—

Beer as a Reward

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Because of my high regard for The Christian Science Monitor and the standards it upholds, I am expressing my disappointment that it was felt necessary to give so much space to the report of the OWI in regard to drinking in the army, even though it was issued by a branch of the Government.

Realizing the stranglehold the brewers have on the present administration, it is not surprising that such a report should have been published at this particular time. Many thousands of letters and petitions from interested parents and others were sent to members of the old Congress asking for the passage of the Sheppard bill. Thousands of such letters also went to the White House. That bill, I suppose, died with the old Congress. If another bill should be introduced of like nature, in the new Congress, this report would discourage many persons from writing their Congressmen for its support. The report has undoubtedly been issued at this time for that very purpose.

That young men of the army are being taught to drink beer cannot be denied. Boys write home about "beer parties" given by those in authority when a group has done well in target practice, for instance. Such letters coming to homes where drinking is unknown have made mothers very anxious. Also at Christmas in some camps a bottle of beer was put at every place. One boy said, "It cannot be wrong to drink beer or the Government wouldn't sell and give it to us."

It is unlawful to sell to minors but by drafting 'teen-age boys the Government seems to be doing it.

No wonder the brewers said in the May, 1941, Brewers Digest: "The opportunity presented to the brewing industry is so obvious that it is superfluous to go into it in detail. . . . Here is a chance for brewers to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who will eventually constitute the largest beer consuming section of our population."

Salem, N. J. F. C. HALL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Who's in the Trap Now?

Ever Scour a Separator?

Back in the days when you could send Junior to the grocery for an extra pound of butter, without batting an eye, you probably gave no thought to the work involved in producing that butter, beyond the creamery whose name appeared on its carton. Or, if you did remember having seen great trucks rolling in the direction of the creamery and loaded with ten-gallon milk cans, you might have had momentary visions of a blue-clad farmer seated on a three-legged stool beside a cow. But, chances are, you never thought of the farmer's wife and her important part in getting that pound of butter to you.

The longer I live on a farm, the more I realize how little my city friends know about farm-production methods and simple farm equipment; so I give you the elementary facts.

Butter, as you know, is made only from cream, preferably sour cream. Butter made from sweet cream does not always keep so well, but soon becomes rancid.

Most creameries are equipped to take care of either whole milk or cream; but many farmers, who raise young stock or pigs, like to have the skimmed milk to feed, and sell only the cream. Therefore, it must be separated on the farm. For this purpose, ingenious men long ago invented the cream separator.

This is a tall, graceless piece of machinery which costs around $100, and which must be bolted to the floor. The foamy, warm whole milk is poured in at the top, a crank is turned (in some cases, a motor is run) and, presto-chango, one spout spews forth white skimmed milk, while from another spout beside it flows thick, yellow cream. Don't ask me how it does it. I'm perfectly willing to accept it as a fact, just as I accept the fact that by turning a button on my radio I can hear voices speaking to me from Chicago, New York, or China.

Usually, one of the men or boys turns the separator, as that is a job which few women are physically able to perform. However, when the cans of cream and skimmed milk are carried out, his part of the job is done; the rest is up to the farmer's wife.

* * *

Milk pails and strainers must be washed and scalded twice each day, after the morning and evening milkings; but, while it is recommended that a separator be washed after each using, on the ordinary farm the separator is washed only in the morning. In the evening, it is rinsed with cold water. Another elementary fact: Hot water causes the small particles of butter-fat left on the separator's vital innards to curdle and thicken, while cold water flushes it clean.

There is but one right way to wash a cream separator, and it must be washed in just that way every day. First, it must be taken apart. Perhaps you'd be surprised to learn how many individual parts there are which must be handled several times to complete the job. Beginning at the top, the tank is removed and the two-piece faucet at tank bottom; next in order, the float, feed cup, spouted cream pan, and spouted skim pan. Then the bowl is placed on a special vise and by use of a special wrench the bowl nut is removed, followed by bowl top, rubber ring, dividing disc, forty-one skimming discs and bowl base. A convenient tool has been provided for the easy removal of all forty-one discs at once, and another tool for the easy handling of them while washing.

Each part must be thoroughly rinsed with cold water, then scrubbed in hot, washing powder suds, and finally scalded with boiling water. They are then left to dry and air until time for the next separating. Washing powder is used instead of soap because its alkali content counteracts the greasy butter-fat, while soap, having a large grease content itself, does not.

Now, here's the sad part of this tale: Once each week, the milk pails, strainers, and individual separator parts should be well scoured with a good scouring powder, between the cold water rinse and soapy bath. That means that each of the forty-one discs must be scoured separately inside and out, and the convenient tool may *not* be used for this operation. The purpose is to prevent or remove what is called "milk stone," a dull, whitish film which appears on the metal, and which nothing but scouring powder will remove. It is a long, tedious job and one that the farmwife should not commence when she is in a hurry to be doing something else.

* * *

You know how, when you're engaged in a tedious task, your thoughts will skip thither and yon, and you can do some pretty useless thinking unless you take yourself in hand? That's why, this morning when I started the job at 7 o'clock, I reviewed, mentally, the harmonious business meeting held at our church last night.

I remembered the splendid reports which had been read, thought of the triennial election, and the friends I had seen. Then, becoming conscious of what my hands were doing, I thought, "Many of those dear people probably have never seen a cream separator. If I should say to them, 'I scoured the separator this morning,' they'd think no more of it than if I had scoured the bottom of a blackened pan. Yet," I continued to myself, "hundreds of farm women all over the country are doing this identical job, in order that thousands of their city friends may have pure butter."

And that is how it happened that, three hours later, when the scouring job was finished, so was this—all but the typing—and another morning's work has gone into the making of somebody's next pound of butter.

EDNA D. DRAKE

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Always Room in the Ranks

Believe not that the heroic age is no more; since to that age is only requisite the heroic purpose and the heroic soul. So long as ignorance and evil shall exist, so long there will be work for the devoted, and so long will there be room in the ranks of those who, defying obloquy, misapprehension, bigotry, and interested craft, struggle and dare for the redemption of the world. —HORACE GREELEY in "Recollections of a Busy Life."

The Wide Horizon

A Negro to His Fellows

By Eldon R. Lindsey

Anent the present discussion of the American Negro situation, it is quite possible that Warren H. Brown, Ph. D., ex-college professor and high-ranking Negro, has done for his race something that no white man has been able to do, namely, expose the evil being done toward race harmony by the sensationalism of the Negro press; and calling for reforms, with a reasonable chance that his call will be heeded. In his article "A Negro Warns the Negro Press," appearing recently in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, Professor Brown lays much of the embitterment of his race squarely at the door of the Negro press.

It is important that such an article, by a responsible Negro, has appeared. It fits into a pattern that potentially bodes much good to interracial accord, coming, as it does, close on the heels of the first charter ever drawn up by a representative group of Southern Negroes, designed to promote interracial co-operation in the South where 77 per cent of all American Negroes live. About the only criticism expressed in the Southern press concerning the charter was best summed up by Ralph McGill, executive editor of the Atlanta Constitution, in his widely-read column, "One Word More," when he said: "I would have liked for the proposal to have indicated, or affirmed, a definite disagreement with certain Negro leaders and elements of the Negro press in the East, but to have done so would have subjected the proposal to a violent attack from the powers-that-be in Negro politics and economics."

* * *

Professor Brown does what the framers of the charter probably could not do without having the Negro press—controlled, as it is, almost exclusively by Northern Negro money, whether published in the North or South—pull down the house on their heads. All too frequently the Negro press has busied itself with playing up the bizarre, the sensational, the criminal, the race-hatred-stirring elements of the news.

In calling for a new deal in Negro journalism, Professor Brown points out:

> Most Negro newspapers are what they condemn the most prejudiced whites for being. They are Negro first and American second. They foster segregation by aiming to make all Negroes race-conscious before they are America-conscious. They prosper by sensationally playing up the Negro at his worst. When they publish news of the white community, it is generally an account of the white man at his worst.

After amply substantiating these charges with facts, Professor Brown offers what might well prove to be the remedy.

"In the larger centers of population," he says, "Negroes of high intelligence and skill are available to establish and publish newspapers that will be worthier representatives of the real mind and character of the American Negro. There is no greater opportunity before the Negro community than to undertake to establish such a press. Meanwhile every Negro with any pride of race has a moral obligation, by protest and pressure, to demand less hate and sensationalism, more fairness and honesty in his press."

* * *

There are many fine things now being done by Negroes that deserve reporting, and more and more of them are begining to appear in the daily press dispatches. Among them have been the stories of the Negro band playing to keep up morale while the transport President Coolidge was being abandoned, not an easy thing to do; Dorie Miller, Negro Navy mess-boy at Pearl Harbor, exhibiting bravery that won him the Navy cross; Negro troops winning the praise of officers in the African campaign, to name a few. Not the least of these were proposals made for local betterment by a group of Negro citizens to the Chamber of Commerce in Valdosta, Ga., as reported in the Valdosta Times, Nov. 25, and widely republished throughout the South. The report points out ways they see to increase the output of Negro labor; to reduce illiteracy and disease among their race, and to improve housing conditions.

Such proposals, made in true humility and deep sincerity, are something to seize upon for interracial co-operation. They should be even more widely published, discussed, and acted upon by the majority race. At the same time, if the Negro press concerned itself more with constructive stories such as these—and there must be many more of them if the trouble is only taken to dig them up—a great step will have been taken towards promoting better understanding between the races.

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